LICENSED,

April 5th
1686.

Rob. Midgley.

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Rudimenta Grammatices

IN GRATIAM

Juventutis Anglicæ Conſcripta:

OR, THE

RUDIMENTS

OF

GRAMMAR.

Written for the benefit of the Engliſh Youth, in a more plain and eaſy method than hath been publiſhed heretofore.

To which is added a ſhort *Vocabulary*, containing ſeveral Forms of ſpeaking, very profitable and uſeful for Children to learn the Latine Tongue.

As alſo a ſhort *Poem* very neceſſary to teach Children good breeding and Civility; eſpecially at Table. With the *Sayings* of the ſeven Wiſe men of *Greece*. Concluding with the Lords Prayer, the Creed, and ten Commandments in Latine. With Morning and Evening Prayers, Graces before, and after Meat; very uſeful both for the ſpiritual and temporal good and Education of Children.

By *P. K.*

LONDON:

Printed by *F. C.* for *Thomas Sawbridge*, at the *Bible* on *Ludgate-Hill*, 1686.

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TO THE READER.

SInce it hath been my Fortune to be redacted to the neceſſity and ſlavery of teaching a Latine School, I have met with as much trouble and difficulty in teaching Boyes the right way and method in reading that which they call the Accidence, *as to underſtand and learn the ſame by heart, it is ſo confuſed and diſorderly. For (paſſing by the unneceſſary* * una mœnia, *and* † Præterpluperfectums, &c.) *the antick intermixing of the Conjugations Linſey woolſey wayes, is enough to prove the Introduction ridiculous, and puzzle a Boyes underſtanding, and ſet the Maſters Wits to work; as oft times my ſelf I have been forced to cauſe a Boy skip three lines, and fall into the fourth. This with many more errours (I hope) I have here rectified, to the ſatisfaction of the greateſt Critick. I have here ſet down twice as many* Adverbs *and* Conjunctions, *as are by* Lilly, *with*

* *Per ſig.* Parelcon *quod nihil ad ſenſum facit.*

† *Seſquipedale,* and a word able to put a Boyes chops out of joint.

with the Engliſh by them; both uſeful and eaſy for the young learner.

There are ſeveral things here which I have borrowed from others; as Patronymicum *from* Deſp. *thinking it more convenient to homologat and approve of that which is already done, than in a new method publiſh the ſame matter, ſo well performed before; and (knowing that my buſineſs is with Children, and not with men of underſtanding) I have ſtriven to quadrat with the meaneſt Capacity, and ſtudied plainneſs to the utmoſt of my power; yet let the method be never ſo exact, and the way of teaching never ſo eaſy, without a diligent, patient, learned, and Skillful Maſter, the beſt of Books profit but little; and he that reſolveth to be an honeſt* School-Maſter, *muſt firſt reſolve to be a Slave; unleſs it be theſe whom good ſucceſs in teaching, and proficiency in Childrens Learning, hath promoted to ſuch a pitch of reputation and preferment, as to ſerve at ſecond hand, and teach by Journeymen-Vſhers: A Crew which hath filled the Nation with ſuch a ſwarm of Maſters, that honeſt, laborious, diligent, and underſtanding men cannot live; there being a cluſter of Schools in every Corner, and Parents ſo fond and indulgent on their Children, that at the leaſt offence, or rather miſtake (though it be but becauſe the Child ſayeth, or rather miſrepreſenteth his Maſter, ſo or ſo) they are ready to run them from*

from one School to another, to the ruin and loss of their Education. Thus the Seeds of Rebellion being sown and nourished in Youth, and in Children of tender Years; when they become Men they are hardned and stiff necked in their obstinacy, and on the least occasion will be ready to kick at Government, yea and oft-times blaspheme God, and turn Rebels to their lawful King. This is the chiefest cause why so many undergo the Law, and are transported to strange Islands, to learn civility by slavery, and humility in uninhabited Plantations of Infidels; and the Master (though he be a Man of parts) is forced to connive at their extravagancies, lest he should loose his Livelyhood. This is a great, and almost incurable evil; Though Children be neglected, Youth spoiled, and the whole Nation sustaineth loss, betwixt the Parents indulgence, and the Master's Ignorance and Partiality. As not long ago I was at London, *in a Latine School, where* J. H. *a Licensed Master, was examining a Boy's Latine; the English being,* He gave an account of his Lesson. *The Latine was,* Reddidit rationem lectionis; *for which the Master beat the Boy, and corrected it* lectionem; *to his great shame, and my amazement.*

Thus I did not run ostentatively upon this performance, but finding as acute Wits in England *as in other Nations, yet far slower in their proficiency of Education (occasioned by the want*

of

of plain and easy Grammer Books, and being pressed to it by several who knew the disadvantage and loss they were at, by want of such Rudiments) *I unwillingly did undergo this trouble. As for the* Constructions, *I think they are not much necessary; But lest I seem to deviat from the common road, I have set down a short Tractat, whereby Children may learn (at least) the Concords, before they come to their* Syntaxis. *I do not undervalue* Lilly's *Grammer, because it hath been approved of by former Ages, but pardon me to think of it all, what a German said of a part of it,* viz. *That* As in præsente *made* A Fool in Futuro. *But he who desireth to know* Lilly's *mistakes, and consequently shun his errours, may read a Book Entituled* Censures *on* Lilly's Grammar; *sold by most Booksellers in* London.

Thus satisfaction to the Master, and Education to the Schollar, is the only intent, and earnest desire of

Your Real Friend

and Servant,

P. K.

BREVIS INSTITUTIO Rudibus Præpoſita.

OR, A Short Introduction TO THE LATIN TONGUE.

Set down by way of

Queſtion and *Anſwer.*

Maſter.

WHat *are the firſt Elements of Learning?*

Boy.

Letters.

M. *What is a Letter?*

B. A Letter is the leaſt part of a word.

M. *How many Letters be there?*

B. Twenty four, A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U V X Y Z.

M. *How are theſe Letters divided?*

B. They are divided in *Vowels*, and *Conſonants?*

M. *What is a Vowel?*

B. A [a] Vowel is a Letter which maketh a full Sillable, and perfect ſound, without the Conjunction of other Letters, and are in number five; *a e i o u*, to which is ſometimes added the more Greek than Latine Letter *Y*.

M. *What is a Conſonant?*

B. [b] Conſonants are Letters, which make no perfect ſound, nor Syllable, unleſs they be joyned to Vowels; and are in number ſeventeen, B C D F G H K L M N P Q R S T X Z.

M. *How are theſe Conſonants divided?*

B. They are divided into dumb Letters, and half Vowels.

M. *How many* [c] *dumb Letters be there?*

B. Nine, B C D F G K P Q T.

M. *How many* [d] *half Vowels be there?*

B. Eight, H L M N R S X Z.

M. *How are theſe divided?*

B. In liquid Letters, abſolute Letters, and double Letters.

M. *How many* [e] *liquid Letters be there?*

B. Four, L M N R.

M. *How many* [f] *abſolute Letters be there?*

B. Two, H S.

M. *How*

M. *How many* [g] *double Letters be there?*

B. Two, X Z.

Conſonantibus adduntur *J* & *v* quando ſibi vel aliis vocalibus, in eadem ſyllaba preponuntur, ut *Juno*, *Jovis*, *voluntas*, *virtus*. K Y Z Latinis dictionibus nunquam admiſcentur. [a] *Vocales* dictæ ſunt, quia per ſe vocem edunt. [b] Dicuntur *conſonantes*, quia cum vocalibus conſonant. [c] Dicuntur *mutæ*, quia per ſe ſonum mancum, & aliis literis imperfectiorem edunt. [d] Dicuntur ſemivocales quia medium ſonum inter vocalem & conſonantem edunt. [e] Dicuntur *liquidæ*, quia ſemiaperto ore, in pronunciatione quaſi liqueſcunt. [f] Dicuntur *abſolutæ* vel *adæquatæ*, quia ſuæ poteſtatis literæ ſunt, ſine augmentatione aut diminutione. [g] Dicuntur *duplices*, quia in pronunciatione, duarum literarum valorem habent. *X* ſonans quaſi *ks* ut Baxter, *Bakſter*, *Z* quaſi *ds*, ut Zodiack *Dſodiack*. Neq; minus falſa quam vetus, eſt illa recepta Concluſio, quod *H* non eſt litera, ſed *aſpirationis nota*. Nam ſi literæ ſint dictionum elementa, vel *Materies ex qua dictiones conſiciuntur*, tunc *H* eſt litera, ſed verum prius, *ergo* & poſterius, *ſeq. Maj. ſic Prob.* Quo poſito ponitur, & quo ſublato tollitur, in eo conſiſtit rei eſſentia; ſed poſita & ſublata litera *H*, ponuntur & tolluntur perplurimæ dictiones; *ergo* in litera *H* conſiſtit dictionum eſſentia. Min prob. demonſtratione; ut in *Habeo* dempta *H* tranſit in *abeo*, & in voce beat, dempta *H* tranſit in eat.

Of Dipthongs.

M. *What is a Dipthong?*

B. A Dipthong is the joining together of two Vowels in one Syllable?

M. *How many Dipthongs be there?*

B. Five, *æ æ au eu ei.*

Æ ut Æneas, *a Man's Name.*

OE ut Cœlum, *the Heaven.*

AU ut Audio, *I hear.*
EU ut Euge, *rejoice.*
EI ut hei, *alace.*

Æ & *OE* in pronunciando ſonant ut *e*, & pro *æ* aliquando uſurpatur *ai*, ut Virg. *aulai in medio libabant poçula Bacchi.* Idem. *Dives pictai veſtis & auri. Dipthongus* eſt duarum vocalium in unam ſyllabam connectio.

Of Syllables and Words.

M. *What is a Syllable?*

B. A Syllable is one motion of the mouth, pronounced with one breath: as *à* from, *ad* to, *per* by, *vis* ſtrength.

M. *What is a Word?*

B. A word is a ſound ſent from the mouth of a living Creature, with intention of declaring ſomething; and is commonly called *Index animi*, the Meſſenger of the Mind, and the Revealer of Secrets; as *evax* rejoice, *heu* alace.

Vox eſt ſonus ab ore animalis prolatus, cum imaginatione aliquid ſignificandi. Dictiones quidem innumeræ ſunt; revocari tamen poſſunt in octo claſſes; quas orationis partes communiter appellant.

Of the parts of Speech.

M. As of Letters Syllables are made, and of Syllables Words, ſo of Words Sentences and Speech is compoſed. *Now how many parts of Speech be there?*

B. There

B. There be eight parts of Speech.

Noun,	*Adverb,*
Pronoun,	*Conjunction,*
Verb,	*Prepoſition,*
Participle,	*Interjection.*

M. *How are theſe parts of Speech divided?*

B. In declinable and undeclinable parts.

M. *How many parts of Speech be declined?*

B. Four: *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle.*

M. *How many parts of Speech be undeclined?*

B. Four: *Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, Interjection.*

Varia ſunt Signa in legendo & ſcribendo puero obſervanda, *viz.*

, *Comma.*
; *Semicolon.*
: *Colon.*
. *Punctum.*
! *Punctum admirationis.*
? *Punctum interrogationis.*
( ) *Parentheſis.*

Of a Noun.

M. *What is a Noun?*

B. A *Noun* is the name of a thing, whereby it is diſtinguiſhed from any other Being, or ſubſtance; as the Name of a Book is *Liber*, the name of a Stone *Lapis.*

M. *How many ſorts of Nouns be there?*

B. Two: *Subſtantives*, and *Adjectives.*

M. *What is a Noun* Subſtantive?

B. A Noun *Subſtantive*, is that which can be put in a Sentence by it ſelf, without being joyned with any other part of Speech; As *Urbs Roma*, the City *Rome*. *Fluvius Rhenus*. The River *Rhine*.

M. *What is a Noun* Adjective?

B. A Noun *Adjective* is, that which is ſtill joyned to a Noun *Subſtantive*, to declare the quality and nature thereof; as *Manus dextra* the right hand, *dulce pomum* a ſweet Apple.

M. *How is a Noun* Subſtantive *divided?*

B. A Noun *Subſtantive* is divided in *proper* and *appellative.*

M. *What is a proper Name?*

B. A proper * Noun or Name, is that which agreeth only to one particular thing, as *Hercules* and *Hector*, two Mens Names.

M. *What is an appellative Noun?*

B. An † appellative Noun is that which agreeth to many things of one ſort or kind, as *Homo* which agreeth both to Man and Woman; *animal* which agreeth to all living Creatures.

Nomen * *proprium* eſt quod rem unam ſingulam ſignificat; quorum tria ſunt genera, *viz. Nomen, Prænomen, Cognomen, Agnomen*, † *appellativum* eſt quod rem multis communem ſignificat. Ut *Nauta, Presbiter, Scriba, Soror, Obſtetrix, Meretrix.*

Nomini

Nomini accidentia multa & varia ſunt, ſed præcipuè hæc quinq; Genus, Numerus, Caſus, Declinatio, & Comparatio.

Of Genders.

M. *What is a* Gender?

B. A *Gender* is the various diſtinction of kinds, whereby one is diſtinguiſhed from another; as *Vir* a Man, *Mulier* a Woman, *ſaxum* a Stone.

M. *How many Genders of Nouns be there?*

B. Seven. The *Maſculine*, the *Fœminine*, the *Neuter*, the *Common of two*, the *Common of three*, the *Doubtfull*, and the *Epicene*.

M. *What is the* Maſculine Gender?

B. The *Maſculine Gender* is that which agreeth to Males, and is declined with the Article *hic*, as *hic Vir* a Man, *hic Equus* a Horſe.

M. *What is the* Fœminine Gender?

B. The *Fœminine* is that which agreeth to Females, and is declined with the Article *hæc*, as *hæc Mulier* a Woman, *hæc Equa* a Mare.

M. *What is the* Neuter Gender?

B. The *Neuter Gender* is that which agreeth to Nouns, neither Male nor Female, as *ſolum* the Ground, *Regnum* a Kingdom.

Genus eſt ſexus diſcretio. Nomen Maſculini generis appello quod ad Mares pertinet, ut *Terentius*, *Scriba*: vel quod adjectivis Maſculinis jungitur. Nomen Fœminini generis eſt quod ad Fœminas pertinet. Ut *Cornelia*, *Mater*, vel quod adjecti-

vis jungitur. Neutri generis nomen eſt quod Adjectivis neutri generis tantum jungi ſolet, ut *Saxum*, *Jumentum*. Maſculinum & Fœmininum per terminationes & authoritatem noſcuntur, in his quæ ſexum non recipiunt; ut *Lapis*, *digitus*, propter ſola adjectiva reperta ſunt in ſubſtantivis genera: alioqui generum uſus non eſſet neceſſarius. *Commune duum*, eſt in quo ſexus facilè diſcernitur. Ut *Bos*, *Sus*.. *Commune trium*, eſt quod cum ſubſtantivo cujuſvis Generis, convenire poteſt: ut *velox*. *Promiſcui* ſeu *Epicœni* generis ſunt, in quibus ſexus difficilius diſtinguitur. Ut *Paſſer*, *Anſer*, *Aquila*. Nomen *dubii generis* eſt, quod pro eadem re in vario genere reperitur ſolo auctorum arbitrio. Ut *Dies*, *Silex*.

Of Numbers.

M. *How many* Numbers *be there?*

B. Two, the *Singular* and the *Plural.*

M. *How is the* Singular Number *known?*

B. The *Singular Number* is known by ſpeaking but of one, as *Lapis* a *Stone.*

M. *How is the* Plural Number *known?*

B. By ſpeaking of more than one, as *Lapides ſtones.*

Numerus eſt illud quo reſpondetur quæſtioni *Quot.* ut quot ſunt Dii? unus vel unicus, quot ſunt homines in Cœmeterio? duo, tres, quatuor, mille, *&c.*

Of the Caſes of Nouns.

M. *How many Caſes of* Nouns *be there?*

B. Six, the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accuſative*, the *Vocative*, and the *Ablative.*

Caſus ſunt declinationis gradus; vel quædam artis vocabula, quibus variæ nominum circumſtantiæ cognoſcuntur.

Nominativus

Nominativus eſt ſimplex vocis expreſſio, & convenit cum particulis *a* & *the*, ut Dies *a Day*, ver *the Spring*.

Genitivus ſignificat poſſeſſionem, & cognoſcitur per particulam *of*, ut cujus eſt Liber? *Who's Book is it?* Petri *Peter's*, *or*, *The Book of* Peter.

Dativus eſt, quo quid cuipiam attribuimus, & denotatur per particulum *to*, ut do tibi equum, *I give to thee an Horſe.*

Accuſativus eſt qui verbum ſequitur, & denotatur per particulam *the*, ut amo Regem, *I love the King.*

Vocativus eſt quo aliquem vocamus & cognoſcitur per particulam *O*, ut O tu ocioſe Puer, *O thou idle Boy.*

Ablativus, eſt quo aliquid auferri ſignificamus, & cognoſcitur per particulas *with*, *from*, *in*, *by*, ut ſcribo Calamo, *I write with a Pen*, diſceſſit Londino, *he departed from London*, alterius opera peregit, *He did accompliſh it by anothers means.*

Nominativus caſus dicitur *rectus* reliqui *obliqui.*

Of the Declenſions of Nouns.

M. *What is a* Declenſion?

B. A *Declenſion*, is the changing of the laſt Syllable of a Noun, to other Terminations, through the Caſes.

M. *How many* Declenſions *of Nouns be there?*

B. Five, the firſt whereof hath four Terminations, or endings: *as*, *es*, *e*, *a*.

M. *Give me an Example of every one.*

as ut Æneas.	*Maſculini generis.*
es ut Anchiſes.	*Maſculini generis.*
e ut Circe.	*Fœminini generis.*
a ut Muſa.	*Fœminini generis.*

Declinatio eſt finalis ſyllabæ variatio per caſus. *Terminatio*, eſt ultima dictionis Syllaba.

M. *How is the firſt* Declenſion *of Nouns known?*

B. The

B. The firſt *Declenſion* of Nouns is known, by having the *Genitive* and *Dative* ſingular in *æ*.

Cum ante nominum declinationem articuli cognitio ſit neceſſaria, licet ante ſuum locum proprium inter pronomina ſit incongruum, aliquid de eo adferamus, ideoq; hunc in modum declinatur.

		M.	F.	N.
Singulariter.	*Nom.*	*hic,*	*hæc,*	*hoc.*
	Gen.	*hujus,*	*hujus,*	*hujus.*
	Dat.	*huic,*	*huic,*	*huic.*
	Acc.	*hunc,*	*hanc,*	*hoc.*
	Voc.	*o,*	*o,*	*o*
	Abl.	*hoc,*	*hac,*	*hoc.*

		M.	F.	N.
Pluraliter.	*Nom.*	*hi,*	*hæ,*	*hæc.*
	Gen.	*horum,*	*harum,*	*horum.*
	Dat.	*his,*	*his,*	*his.*
	Acc.	*hos,*	*has,*	*hæc.*
	Voc.	*o,*	*o,*	*o.*
	Abl.	*his,*	*his,*	*his.*

M. *Decline a Noun of the firſt* Declenſion.

Singulariter.
- *Nom. hæc muſa*, a Song.
- *Gen. hujus muſæ*, of a Song.
- *Dat. huic muſæ*, to a Song.
- *Acc. hanc muſam*, the Song.
- *Voc. o muſa*, O Song.
- *Abl. hac muſâ*, with, from, in, or by a Song.

Pluraliter.
- *Nom. hæ muſæ*, Songs.
- *Gen. harum muſarum*, of Songs.
- *Dat. his muſis*, to Songs.
- *Acc. has muſas*, the Songs.
- *Voc. ô muſæ*, O Songs.
- *Abl. his muſis*, with, from, in, and by Songs.

Nomina primæ declinationis in *as* deſinentia faciunt accuſ. in *am* vel *an*, ut *Æneam* vel *Æneân*.

In *es* deſinentia faciunt accuſ. ſemper in *en*, ut Anchiſes Anchiſen, & Abl. in *e* vel *a*, ut *Anchiſe* vel *Anchiſa*.

In *e* deſinentia hunc in modum declinantur.

Nom. Circe.
Gen. Circes.
Dat. Circe.
Acc. Circen.
Voc. Circe.
Abl. Circe.

Omnia

Omnia propria nomina plurali numero carent. Ni pluralis tantum ſint.

Nomina deſinentia in *da, ra, tha,* & in *à Purum,* (*id eſt* in *à* præcedente vocali) ſæpe faciunt, Gen. in *as* ut *leda ledas, terra terras, Martha Marthas, Familia Familias.*

Obſervandum eſt, quod *filia* & *nata* faciunt Dat. & Abl. Plural. in *is* vel *abus,* & *Mula, equa, liberta, duæ, Dea, ambæ.* in abus ſolum. Sunt qui huc quædam nomina Hæbrea in *am* deſinentia referunt, ut *Adam Adæ, Abram Abræ,* ſed melius ſecundum Normam ſecundæ declinationis inflecti poſſunt, ut *Adamus Adami, Abrahamus Abrahami.*

Exempla primæ Declinationis.

Hæc Schola æ, the School.
Hæc Litera æ, a Letter.
Hæc Charta æ, Paper.
Hæc Penna æ, a Pen.
Hæc Toga æ, a Gown.
Hæc Hora æ, an Hour.
Hoc Paſcha, the Feaſt of Eaſter.
Hoc Mammona, Riches.
Hoc Manna, Heavenly Food.
Hic Hadria æ, the Hadriattick Sea.
Hic Comèta æ, A Comet.
Hic Planèta æ, A Planet.
Hic aut hæc Talpa æ, a Mole.
Hic aut hæc Panthera æ, a Panther.
Hic aut hæc Dama æ, a Doe.
Hic Tyaras æ, a Diadem.
Hæc Epitome es, an abbreviation.
Hic Nymphe es, a fair Maid.

The ſecond Declenſion of Nouns.

M. *How many Terminations hath the ſecond Declenſion?*

B. The Nominative Caſe Singular of the ſecond Declenſion, hath ſix Terminations.

er,

er, *ir*, *ur*,	ut	*Magister*, *Levir*, *Satur*,		*us*, *eus*, *um*,	ut	*Ventus*. *Tydeus*. *Regnum*.

Magister a Master, *Levir* a Brother-in-Law, *Satur* Full, *Ventus* the Wind, *Tydeus* a Mans Name, *Regnum* a Kingdom.

M. *How is the second Declension known?*

B. The second Declension of Nouns is known by having the Genitive Singular in *i*, and the Dative in *o*.

M. *Decline this Noun* Magister *after the Rule and form of the second Declension.*

Singulariter.
- *Nom. hic Magister*, a Master.
- *Gen. hujus Magistri*, of a Master.
- *Dat. huic Magistro*, to a Master.
- *Acc. hunc Magistrum*, the Master.
- *Voc. ô Magister*, O Master.
- *Abl. hoc Magistro*, with, from, or by the Master.

Pluraliter.
- *Nom. hi Magistri*, Masters.
- *Gen. horum Magistrorum*, of Masters.
- *Dat. his Magistris*, to Masters.
- *Acc. hos Magistros*, Masters.
- *Voc. ô Magistri*, O Masters.
- *Abl. his Magistris*, with, from, or by Masters.

M. *It is to be observed, that the* Vocative *is like the* Nominative, *whatsoever be the* Declension.

Desinentia in *eus*, sæpius habent in accusativo *ea*, in vocativo tantum *eu*. Et propria in *ius*, habent in vocativo *i*, ut *Georgius*, *Georgi*. Quando Nominativus desinit in *us*, facit vocativum in *e*, ut hic *Dominus*, voc ô *Domine*. Filius facit vocativum, ô Fili *a Son*, Deus, ô Deus solum. Fluvius ô Fluvius, vel Fluvie, *a River*. Populus, pro hominibus, ô Populus & Popule, *The People*. Chorus, ô chorus & chore, est Canentium cœtus, *a Company of Singers*. Agnus, ô Agnus, &

& Agne. *A Lamb.* Latinus Rex Latii, ô Latinus ô Latine. Lucus, ô Luce, vel Lucus, *A Grove.* Populus, prima longa, pro arbore, Popule tantum facit.

Exempla Secundæ Declinationis.

Hic Deus, Gen. Dei,	God.
Hic Gener i,	A Son-in-Law.
Hæc Domus us, vel i,	A Houſe.
Hic locus i,	A Place.
Hic Pileus i,	A Cap.
Hic Galerus i,	An Hat.
Hic Lectus i,	A Bed.
Hic Hortus i,	A Garden.
Hæc Colus i,	A Diſtaffe.
Hæc Vannus i,	A Sieve.
Hæc Humus i,	The Earth.
Hic aut hæo Atomus i,	A Mote in the Sun.
Hic aut hæc Paradiſus, i,	Paradiſe.
Hic aut hæc Pharus i,	A Beacon.
Hæc Alvus i,	The Belly.
Hic aut hæc Phaſelus, i,	A Galliot.
Hic Vir, i,	A Man.

M. *It is to be obſerved, that a Noun of the* Neutral Gender, (*whatſoever* Declenſion *it be of*) *hath the ſame in the* Accuſative *and* Vocative, *which it had in the* Nominative; *and the* Nominative, *the* Accuſative, *and* Vocative Plural, *end in* a, *as*

Sing. { *Nominativo* / *Accuſativo* / *Vocativo* } *Regnum.* { Plural. { *Nominativo* / *Accuſativo* / *Vocativo* } *Regna.*

Exempla

Exempla quædam Neutri Generis.

Hoc Templum i,	The Church.
Hoc Atramentum i,	Ink.
Hoc Atramentarium i,	An Ink-Horn.
Hoc Scamnum i,	A Desk.
Hoc Oſtium i,	The Door.
Hoc Pavimentum i,	The Floor.
Hoc Pallium i,	A Cloak.
Hoc Cubiculum i,	A Chamber.
Hoc Ingenium ii,	The Diſpoſition.
Hoc hir indeclinabl.	The palm of the Hand.

M. *Now, my* Boy, *You know that you have Declined three Nouns, one of the ſecond Declenſion, which is* Magiſter; *another of the firſt Declenſion, which is* Muſa; *and a third of the ſecond Declenſion, which is* Regnum. *Decline all theſe three together.*

Boy.

Singulariter.	*Nom.*	*magiſter, muſa, regnum.*
	Gen.	*magiſtri, muſæ, regni.*
	Dat.	*magiſtro, muſæ, regno.*
	Acc.	*magiſtrum, muſam, regnum.*
	Voc.	*magiſter, muſa, regnum.*
	Abl.	*magiſtro, muſa, regno.*
Pluraliter.	*Nom.*	*magiſtri, muſæ, regna.*
	Gen.	*magiſtrorum, muſarum, regnorum.*
	Dat.	*magiſtris, muſis, regnis.*
	Acc.	*magiſtros, muſas, regna.*
	Voc.	*magiſtri, muſæ, regna.*
	Abl.	*magiſtris, muſis, regnis.*

M. *Now, my good Boy, it is very well done; after this ſame manner, decline* Bonus *a good Man,*

Man, Bona *a good Woman,* Bonum *a good thing.*

Boy.

Singulariter,	*Nom.* bonus, bona, bonum.		Pluraliter,	*Nom.* boni, bonæ, bona.
	Gen. boni, bonæ, boni.			*G.* bonorum, bonarum, bonorum
	Dat. bono, bonæ, bono.			*Dat.* bonis, bonis, bonis.
	Ac. bonum, bonam, bonum			*Ac.* bonos, bonas, bona.
	Voc. bone, bona, bonum.			*Voc.* boni, bonæ, bona.
	Abl. bono, bonâ, bono.			*Abl.* bonis, bonis, bonis.

M. *After this manner decline* optimus *best of all.*

Boy.

Singulariter,	*Nom.* optimus, optima, optimum.
	Gen. optimi, optimæ, optimi.
	Dat. optimo, optimæ, optimo.
	Acc. optimum, optimam, optimum.
	Voc. optime, optima, optimum.
	Abl. optimo, optima, optimo.
Pluraliter,	*Nom.* optimi, optimæ, optima.
	Gen. optimorum, optimarum, optimorum.
	Dat. optimis, optimis, optimis.
	Acc. optimos, optimas, optima.
	Voc. optimi, optimæ, optima.
	Abl. optimis, optimis, optimis.

M. *Bravely done: For without trouble you may decline all Adjective Nouns of the first and second Declension after this manner.*

Exempla quædam Adjectivorum.

Tener a, um, Tender.	*Tenerrimus a, um,* Most tender.
Candidus a, um, White.	*Candidissimus a, um,* most white.
Formosus a, um, Fair.	*Formosissimus a, um,* most fair.
Ingratus a, um, Unthankful.	*Ingratissimus a, um,* most unthankful.

Eadem

Eadem-opera variantur cætera omnia. Et ad hanc rationem Declinationis participia in *tus*, *ſus*, *xus*, *xus*, *rus*, & *Dus*, declinanda ſunt.

Hæc nomina unus, uter, cum ſuis comp. uterq; utervis, uterlibet, neuter, ſolus, quis nullus, alter, alius, & totus habent in genitivo ius, & dativo i, quia declinantur ut pronomina ſecundæ declinationis: veluti nominativo unus una unum, Genitivo unius, Dativo uni, *&c.* Alius creſcit in genitivo, non ſyllabis, ſed quantitate, quia ſecunda ſyllaba in genitivo ſolum eſt longa, in nominativo autem brevis. Alterius penultimam ſolum corripit, quam, reliqua in proſa producunt tantum, in verſu variant. Plebei Verſiculi ſunt,

Rectus vult alius, poſcit genitivus alius,
Corripit alterius ſemper: producit alius.

Item alius facit dativum tryſſyllabum alii, cum reliqua dativum faciant à genitivo, abjecta us ſyllaba. Sub ullus, id eſt aliquis comprehenditur nullus, id eſt non ullus: uter, *i. e.* quis è duobus. Cætera ſunt nota. Neuter habet neutrius in genitivo, & neutri in dativo; ſæpius quam neutri neutræ neutri: niſi in Grammatica locutione, neutri generis, pro quo nollem dicere neutrius generis.

Veteres hæc nomina præter quis declinabant, ut Bonus. Nec deſunt etiam apud Ciceronem & Terentium exempla.

The Third Declenſion.

M. *How many Terminations hath the Nominative Caſe of the third Declenſion?*

B. The Nominative Caſe ſingular of the third Declenſion hath eleven Terminations, or rather terminal Letters.

a	*ut*	*Diadema*, a Kings Crown.	l	*ut*	*Vectigal*, Tribute.
e		*Mantile*, a Hand-Towel.	n		*Tibicen*, a Piper.
o		*Mucro*, the point of a Sword.	r		*Imber*, a Shower.
c		*Lac*, Milk.	s		*Lapis*, a Stone.
d		*David*, a Mans Name.	x		*Felix*, Happy.
		Caput, the Head.			

M. *De-*

M. *How is the third Declenſion known?*

B. The third Declenſion is known by having the Genitive Caſe of the Singular Number in *is*, and the Dative in *i*.

M. *Decline* Lapis, *after the manner and rule of the third Declenſion?*

Boy.

Singulariter,
Nom. hic lapis, a Stone.
Gen. hujus lapidis, of a Stone.
Dat. huic lapidi, to a Stone.
Acc. hunc lapidem, the Stone.
Voc. ô lapis, o Stone.
Abl. ab hoc lapide, with, from, in, or by a Stone.

Pluraliter,
Nom. hi lapides, Stones.
Gen. horum lapidum, of Stones.
Dat. his lapidibus, to Stones.
Acc. hos lapides, the Stones.
Voc. ô lapides, o Stones.
Abl. ab his lapidibus, with, from, in, or by Stones.

M. *Now decline* Parens, *a* Father, *or* Mother.

Boy.

Singulariter.
Nom. hic & hæc parens.
Gen. hujus parentis.
Dat. huic parenti.
Acc. hunc & hanc parentem.
Voc. ô parens.
Abl. ab hoc & hac parente.

Pluraliter.
Nom. hi & hæ parentes.
Gen. horum & harum parentum.
Dat. his parentibus.
Acc. hos & has parentes.
Voc. ô parentes.
Abl. ab his parentibus.

M. *Now decline* Corpus *the* Body, *and obſerve, that it is of the Neuter Gender.*

Boy.

Singulariter,	*Nom.*	*hoc corpus.*	Pluraliter,	*Nom.*	*hæc corpora.*
	Gen.	*hujus corporis.*		*Gen.*	*horum corporum.*
	Dat.	*huic corpori.*		*Dat.*	*his corporibus.*
	Acc.	*hoc corpus.*		*Acc.*	*hæc corpora.*
	Voc.	*ô corpus.*		*Voc.*	*ô corpora.*
	Abl.	*ab hoc corpore.*		*Abl.*	*ab his corporibus.*

M. *Now decline this Noun Adjective* Fœlix, *and take heed likewiſe to the Neuter Gender.*

Boy.

Singulariter.	*Nom.*	*hic hæc & hoc fœlix.*
	Gen.	*hujus fœlicis.*
	Dat.	*huic fœlici.*
	Acc.	*hunc & hanc fœlicem, & hoc fœlix.*
	Voc.	*ô fœlix.*
	Abl.	*ab hoc, hac & hoc fœlice, vel fœlicì.*

Pluraliter.	*Nom.*	*hi & hæ fœlices, & hæc fœlicia.*
	Gen.	*horum, harum & horum fœlicium.*
	Dat.	*his fœlicibus.*
	Acc.	*hos & has fœlices, & hæc fœlicia.*
	Voc.	*ô fœlices & ô fœlicia.*
	Abl.	*ab his fœlicibus.*

Participia in *ans* & in *ens* hunc in modum flectuntur.

M. *Now my Boy, you have very well declined* Fœlix, *which is a Noun Adjective of the third Declenſion, of one Termination; can you not decline* Triſtis, ſad, *which is an Adjective, of two Terminations?*

Boy.

Boy.

Singulariter,
Nom. hic & hæc triſtis, & hoc triſte.
Gen. hujus triſtis.
Dat. huic triſti.
Acc. hunc & hanc triſtem & hoc triſte.
Voc. ô triſtis, & ô triſte.
Abl. ab hoc, hac & hoc triſti.

Pluraliter,
Nom. hi & hæ triſtes, & hæc triſtia.
Gen. horum, harum & horum triſtium.
Dat. his triſtibus.
Acc. hos & has triſtes, & hæc triſtia.
Voc. ô triſtes & ô triſtia.
Abl. ab his triſtibus.

M. *Decline* Melior *better, after the ſame manner.*

Boy.

Singulariter,
Nom. hic & hæc melior, & hoc melius.
Gen. hujus melioris.
Dat. huic meliori.
Acc. hunc & hanc meliorem, & hoc melius.
Voc. ô melior, & ô melius.
Abl. ab hoc hac, & hoc meliore, & meliori.

Pluraliter,
Nom. hi & hæ meliores, & hæc meliora.
Gen. horum harum horum meliorum.
Dat. his melioribus.
Acc. hos & has meliores, & hæc meliora.
Voc. ô meliores, & ô meliora.
Abl. ab his melioribus.

Nomina neutri generis in *al*, vel in *ar*, vel in *e* deſinentia, faciunt ablativum tantum in *i*: ut Animal animali, Torcular torculari, Cubile cubili, Monile monili, *a neck chain.* Tolluntur Sal ſale, jubar jubare, Nectar nectare, Far farre, Hepar hepare, Rete facit reti, quod ſatis indicat plur. retia, ablativum verò rete, à maſculino nomine retis eſſe volunt, ut hos ablativos Gauſape, Præneſte, Soracte, Præſepe à nominativis minus uſitatis, Gauſapes, Præneſtes, Soractes, Præſepis. Poëtæ interdum *e* pro *i* ponunt. Ovid. Triſt. lib. 5. El. 2. *Exiguam pleno de mare demat aquam.*

Adjectiva habentia *e* in Nominativo pro Neutro habent *i* tantum in Ablativo: ut hic & hæc dulcis & hoc dulce, ablativo dulci. Hic campeſter, hæc campeſtris & hoc campeſtre, ablativo campeſtri: poëtæ tamen metri cauſa quandoque *e* pro *i* ponunt. Ovid in Epiſt. Parid. Ad Helen. 15. v. 176.

Hoc mihi (nam recolo) fore ut à cœleſte ſagitta
Figar, erat verax vaticinata ſoror.

Genetivus Pluralis in *ium*, definit, ſi ablativus ſingularis habuerit *i*, ſive *i* ſolum, ſive *i* & *e*, ſimul: Ut hoc Ancile abl. hoc ancili, horum ancilium: Fuit ſcutum breve & rotundum, *a round Buckler*. Monile Monilium; Animal animalium, ſic Noſtratium, veſtratium, imbrium, ditium, clavium, concordium, Legentium, *&c.* Quædam per Syncopen *ium* faciunt, Maximè ea quæ in *ns* definunt; ut prudens, innocens, amans.

Nomina habentia *e* tantum in ablativo ſingulari, habebunt *um* ſolum in Genitivo Plurali; ut Pauper, pauperum; Sic puber, & impuber, quæ licet aliquando adjectivè in ſingulari ſumantur, tamen per *i* in abl. non reperi. Variæ ſunt ab hac regula exceptiones, quarum illuſtratio eſſet perlonga.

Admonitio de Adjectivis.

Ad hæc Typa præcedentia referri debent cætera adjectiva tertiæ declinationis; ſive unam habent terminationem, ut *vehemens, ferox*, ſive duas; Ut *Mitis* pro Maſc. & Fœm. & *Mite* pro Neut. ſive tres: Ut *Celeber Celebris, Celebre. Saluber, Salubris, Salubre.*

Exempla quædam Subſtantivorum tertiæ Declinationis.

Hic Pater, tris,	A Father.
Hic Paries, etis,	A Wall.
Hic Limes, etis,	A March.
Hic Aries, etis,	A Ram.
Hæc Seges, etis,	Corn.
Hoc Scomma, tis,	A Mock.
Hoc Anathema, tis,	A Curſe.

Hoc

Hoc Cubile, lis,	A Bed.
Hoc Sedile, lis,	A Seat.
Hic Cento, nis,	The covering of a Bed.
Hic Titio, onis,	Charcoal.
Hic Scipio, onis,	A Club.
Hæc aut hoc Halec, ecis,	An Herring.
Hoc Sinciput, cipitis,	The forepart of the Head.
Hoc Occiput, cipitis,	The hinderpart of the Head.
Hoc Mel, lis,	Hony.
Hoc Fel, felis,	The Gall.
Hic Sol, lis,	The Sun.
Hæc Virtus, tis,	Vertue.
Hæc Icon, nis,	An Image.
Hic Pecten, nis,	A Comb.
Hoc Flumen, nis,	A Flood.
Hoc Calcar, ris,	A Spur.
Hoc Cochlear, ris,	A Spoon.
Hoc Jubar, ris,	The Sun-beam.
Hic Cucumer, ris,	A Cucumber.
Hic & hæc Bubo, nis,	An Owl.
Hoc Uber, eris,	A Pap.
Hoc Verber, ris,	A Scourge.
Hoc Ver, veris,	The Spring.
Hoc Spinter,	A Broach, or Buckle.
Hic aut hæc Linter, ris,	A Trogh.
Hoc Cor, dis,	The Heart.
Hic Pes, dis,	The Foot.
Hic Glis, ris,	A Rat.
Hic aut hæc Amnis, nis,	A River.
Hic Ignis, nis,	Fire.
Hic Ensis, sis,	A Sword.
Hoc Vulnus, eris,	A Wound.
Hoc Hulcus, eris,	A Boyle.
Hic Lepus, oris,	A Hare.
Hic Mus, ris,	A Mouse.
Hic Pollex, cis,	The Thumb.
Hæc Supellex, ctilis,	Houshold-stuff.
Hic aut hæc Calx, cis,	The Heell.
Hic aut hæt Obex, cis,	A Bar.
Hic aut hæc Culex, cis,	A Midge, or Gnat.
Hic aut hæc Natrix, cis,	A Water-Snake.
Hic aut hæc Limax, cis,	A Snail.

Exempla quædam Adjectivorum tertiæ Declinationis.

Hic & hæc æqualis, & hoc æquale; equal.
Hic & hæc amabilis, & hoc amabile; amiable.
Hic & hæc communis, & hoc commune; common.
Hic & hæc debilis, & hoc debile; weak.
Hic & hæc deformis, & hoc deforme; ill-favoured.
Hic & hæc difficilis, & hoc difficile; difficult.
Hic & hæc facilis, & hoc facile; eaſie.
Hic & hæc dulcis, & hoc dulce; ſweet.
Hic & hæc fidelis, & hoc fidele; faithful.
Hic & hæc futilis, & hoc futile; ſhallow, or fooliſh.
Hic & hæc hilaris, & hoc hilare; merry.
Hic & hæc inſignis, & hoc inſigne; notable.
Hic & hæc nobilis, & hoc nobile; noble.
Hic & hæc ſuavis, & hoc ſuave; ſweet.
Hic & hæc tenuis, & hoc tenue; ſmall.
Hic & hæc turpis, & hoc turpe; filthly.
Hic & hæc vilis, & hoc vile; baſe.
Hic & hæc utilis, & hoc utile; profitable.
Hic & hæc viridis & hoc viride; green.

The fourth Declenſion.

M. *How many Terminations hath the fourth Declenſion of Nouns?*

B. The Nominative Caſe Singular of the fourth Declenſion hath two Terminations, *us*, and *u*.

us }	ut {	manus }	*the hand.*
u }		cornu }	*a horn.*

M. *How is the fourth Declenſion known?*

B. The fourth Declenſion is known by the Genitive in *us*, and the Dative in *ui*.

M. *De-*

M. *Decline* Manus, *the hand, after the manner and rule of the fourth Declenſion.*

Boy.

Singulariter,
Nom. hæc manus, the hand.
Gen. hujus manus, of the hand.
Dat. huic manui, to the hand.
Acc. hanc manum, the hand.
Voc. ô manus, o hand.
Abl. ab hac manu, with, from, in, or by a hand.

Pluraliter,
Nom. hæ manus, hands.
Gen. harum manuum, of hands.
Dat. his manibus, to hands.
Acc. has manus, hands.
Voc. ô manus, o hands.
Abl. ab his manibus, with, from, in, or by hands.

In *u* deſinentia numero ſingulari non declinantur; ut cornu *a Horn*, genu *the knee*; quædam in *u* plurali carent; ut *gelu aſtu*; Quædam faciunt abl. in *ubus*; ut artus, artubus, *a joint*, acus acubus, ficus ficubus, tribus tribubus, lacus lacubus, arcus arcubus, ſpecus ſpecubus, veru verubus; partus partubus, portus portubus. *Valla* jungit quæſtus pro querimonia, *a complaint*. Sed credo tam queſtus a queror pro querimonia quam quæſtus a quæro quod lucrum ſignificat, *ibus* facere, *proſit*.

Exempla quartæ Declinationis.

Hic Senatus, *us*; the Counſel.
Hic Magiſtratus, us; a Magiſtrate, or Officer.
Hic Commeatus, us; a ſafe Conduct.
Hic metus, us; fear.
Hic fructus, us; fruit.
Hic ſaltus, us; a Forreſt, or Leaping.
Hic & hæc Specus, ci vel cus; a Den.
Hæc Colus, li, vel lus; a Diſtaff.
Hic Caſus, us; a Fall, or Chance.
Hic *Cenſus, us*; Riches. Ut Ovid. 1. Faſt. v. 217.

In pretio pretium nunc eſt, dat cenſus honores;
Cenſus amicitias; pauper ubiq; jacet.

Apud veteres nomina quartæ declinationis faciebant, *uis*, in gen. ut hujus manuis, anuis. Terent. *Ejus annis cauſa opinor quæ erat mortua.*

Gen. Plur. per Syncopam accuſativo ſingulari fit ſimilis; ut currûm pro curruum, nurûm pro nuruum. Ut Ovid. 12. Metaph.

Cinctaq; adeſt virgo, Matrumq; nurumq; caterva.

The fifth Declenſion.

M. *How many Terminations hath the Nominative Caſe Singular of the fifth Declenſion?*

B. The Nominative Caſe Singular of the fifth Declenſion, hath but one Termination *es*, ut *hic Meridies*, *hæc* Res *a* thing, Noon, or the Mid-day.

M. *How is a Noun of the fifth Declenſion known?*

B. A Noun of the fifth Declenſion is known, by having the Genitive, and Dative Singular in *ei.*

M. *Decline* res *then, after the manner and way of the firſt Declenſion.*

Boy.

Singulariter,
- *Nom. hæc res*, a thing.
- *Gen. hujus rei*, of a thing.
- *Dat. huic rei*, to a thing.
- *Acc. hanc rem*, the thing.
- *Voc. ô res*, o thing.
- *Abl. ab hac re*, with, from, in, or by a thing.

Pluraliter,
- *Nom. hæ res*, things.
- *Gen. harum rerum*, of things.
- *Dat. his rebus*, to things.
- *Acc. has res*, the things.
- *Voc. ô res*, o things.
- *Abl. ab his rebus*, with, from, in, or by things.

M. *Now*

M. *Now decline* Meridies, Noon, or Midday, *after the ſame manner.*

Boy.

Singulariter,	*Nom.*	*hic meridies.*	Pluraliter,	*Nom.*	*hi meridies.*
	Gen.	*hujus meridiei.*		*Gen.*	*horum meridierum.*
	Dat.	*huic meridiei.*		*Dat.*	*his meridiebus.*
	Acc.	*hunc meridiem.*		*Acc.*	*hos meridies.*
	Voc.	*ô meridies.*		*Voc.*	*ô meridies.*
	Abl.	*ab hoc meridie.*		*Abl.*	*ab his meridiebus.*

Omnia nomina quintæ declinationis ſunt fœminina; præter Dies, & Meridies. Gen. & Dat. ſingularis quintæ declinationis olim erant ſimiles ablativo. Item Genitivus repertus eſt in *ei*, & in *i*; ut *hic* aut *hæc* dies, *hujus* diei vel dii. Teſtimonium ſi deſideres, lege *Gellium* Lib. 9. cap. 14.

Omnia nomina quintæ Declinationis ſunt appellativa; ideo *Fides*, nomen virginis eſt tertiæ declinationis.

Exempla quædam quintæ Declinationis.

Hic Dies, ei;	A Day.
Hæc Spes, ei;	Hope.
Hæc Facies, ei;	The Face.
Hæc Species, ei;	A Form, or kind.
Hæc Fides, ei;	Faith.

De Comparatione.

Comparatio eſt rei ad rem collatio. Gradus comparationis ſunt tres *Poſitivus, Comparativus,* & *Superlativus. Poſitivus* eſt qui rem ſine exceſſu ſignificat, ut doctus, *learn'd. Comparativus*, qui rem cum exceſſu quidem ſignificat ſed non ſummo; ut doctior, *more learn'd*; *Superlativus* eſt, qui rem ſummo cum exceſſu ſignificat; ut doctiſſimus, *moſt learn'd*; hunc quandoq; excedit *Comparativus*: ut *Cicero* ad filium; *Vale mi* Cicero, *tibiq; perſuade, te mihi eſſe chariſſimum, ſed multo fore chariorem, ſi talibus monumentis præceptiſq; lætabere.*

Nomina ſola adjectiva comparantur eaq; non omnia, ſed quorum ſignificatio poteſt augeri, vel minui; ut *Pulcher, Dulcis, Fœlix*, &c. Propria propter aliquod accidens rebus inſitum

tum comparari leges; ut *Nero*, quia magnæ fuit crudelitatis, dicimus *Neronior*, pro *crudelior*.

Comparatio eſt triplex, voce tantum, ſignificatione tantum, & utroq; modo.

Comparatio voce tantum, fit ubi *vox* convenit, & *ſignificatio* diſcordat; ut a novus noviſſimus, *id eſt* ultimus. Sunt enim maximè nova fere ultima, *novior* ſunt qui negant recte dici.

Comparatio ſignificatione tantum eſt, ubi *ſignificatio* convenit, *vox* diſcordat; ut *bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*.

Comparatio voce, & ſignificatione eſt, ubi cum voce ſignificatio convenit; ut *doctus*, *doctior*, *doctiſſimus*.

M. *What is Compariſon?*

B. It is a double Declenſion, or the declining of ſeveral Adjectives together.

M. *How many degrees of Compariſon be there?*

B. Three. The *Poſitive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

M. *How are theſe degrees of Compariſon formed?*

B. The *Poſitive* is not formed, but (becauſe it ſtandeth in the firſt place) giveth formation to others. The *Comparative* and the *Superlative*, are formed of the neareſt Caſe, ending in *i*; adding for the Comparative the ſyllable *or*, and for the Superlative, *ſ* and *ſimus*: as to *docti* ad *or*, and it is made *doctior*; and to *docti* ad *ſ* and *ſimus*, it is made *doctiſſimus*; and to *forti* ad *or*, and it is made *fortior*; to *forti* ad *ſ* and *ſimus*, and it is made *fortiſſimus*. But if the Poſitive end in *r*, the Superlative

Superlative is formed of the Nominative; by adding *rimus*; ut *pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*; *pauper*, *pauperrimus*.

M. *Now whereas you tell me, that a* Comparison is *nothing but a double Declension; decline these three Nouns,* Bonus, Melior, and Optimus *together, since you have already declined them severally.*

Boy. *Singulariter* Nominativo.

	Pos.	Comp.	Superl.
Masc.	*Bonus,*	*melior,*	*optimus.*
Fœmin.	*Bona,*	*melior,*	*optima.*
Neut.	*Bonum,*	*melius,*	*optimum.*

Genitivo.

Masc.	*Boni,*	*melioris,*	*optimi.*
Fœmin.	*Bonæ,*	*melioris,*	*optimæ.*
Neut.	*Boni,*	*melioris,*	*optimi.*

Dativo.

Masc.	*Bono,*	*meliori,*	*optimo.*
Fœmin.	*Bonæ,*	*meliori,*	*optimæ.*
Neut.	*Bono,*	*meliori,*	*optimo.*

Accusativo.

Masc.	*Bonum,*	*meliorem,*	*optimum.*
Fœmin.	*Bonam,*	*meliorem,*	*optimam.*
Neut.	*Bonum,*	*melius,*	*optimum.*

Vocativo.

Masc.	*Bone,*	*melior,*	*optime.*
Fœmin.	*Bona,*	*melior,*	*optima.*
Neut.	*Bonum,*	*melius,*	*optimum.*

Ablativo.

Ablativo.

Maſc. *Bono, meliore*, vel *meliori, optimo.*
Fœm. *Bona, meliore*, vel *meliori, optima.*
Neut. *Bono, meliore*, vel *meliori, optimo.*

Pluraliter Nominativo.

Poſ. Comp. Superl.

Maſc. *Boni, meliores, optimi.*
Fœm. *Bonæ, meliores, optimæ.*
Neut. *Bona, meliora, optima.*

Genativo.

Maſc. *Bonorum, meliorum, optimorum.*
Fœm. *Bonarum, meliorum, optimarum.*
Neut. *Bonorum, meliorum, optimorum.*

Dativo.

Maſc. *Bonis, melioribus, optimis.*
Fœm. *Bonis, melioribus, optimis.*
Neut. *Bonis, melioribus, optimis.*

Accuſativo.

Maſc. *Bonos, meliores, optimos.*
Fœm. *Bonas, meliores, optimas.*
Neut. *Bona, meliora, optima.*

Vocativo.

Maſc. *Boni, meliores, optimi.*
Fœm. *Bonæ, meliores, optimæ.*
Neut. *Bona, meliora, optima.*

Ablativo.

Maſc. *Bonis, melioribus, optimis.*
Fœm. *Bonis, melioribus, optimis.*
Neut. *Bonis, melioribus, optimis.*

M. *It is very well done*; But *can you not compare* fortis, *ſtrong, after this manner, whoſe* Poſitive *is of the third Declenſion, and declined like* hic & hæc triſtis, & hoc triſte, ſad, *or* ſorrowful.

Boy. *Singulariter* Nominativo.
Maſc. *Fortis, fortior, fortiſſimus.*
Fœm. *Fortis, fortior, fortiſſima.*
Neut. *Forte, fortius, fortiſſimum.*

Genitivo.
Maſc. *Fortis, fortioris, fortiſſimi,*
Fœm. *Fortis, fortioris, fortiſſimæ.*
Neut. *Fortis, fortioris, fortiſſimi.*

Dativo.
Maſc. *Forti, fortiori, fortiſſimo.*
Fœm. *Forti, fortiori, fortiſſimæ.*
Neut. *Forti, fortiori, fortiſſimo.*

Accuſativo.
Maſc. *Fortem, fortiorem, fortiſſimum.*
Fœm. *Fortem, fortiorem, fortiſſimam.*
Neut. *Forte, fortius, fortiſſimum.*

Vocativo.
Maſc. *Fortis, fortior, fortiſſime.*
Fœm. *Fortis, fortior, fortiſſima.*
Neut. *Forte, fortius, fortiſſimum.*

Ablativo.
Maſc. *Forti, fortiore,* vel *fortiori, fortiſſimo.*
Fœm. *Forti, fortiore,* vel *fortiori, fortiſſima.*
Neut. *Forti, fortiore,* vel *fortiori, fortiſſimo.*

Pluraliter

Pluraliter Nominativo.

	Poſ.	Comp.	Superl.
Maſc.	*Fortes,*	*fortiores,*	*fortiſſimi.*
Fœm.	*Fortes,*	*fortiores,*	*fortiſſimæ.*
Neut.	*Fortia,*	*fortiora,*	*fortiſſima.*

Genitivo.

Maſc.	*Fortium,*	*fortiorum,*	*fortiſſimorum.*
Fœm.	*Fortium,*	*fortiorum,*	*fortiſſimarum.*
Neut.	*Fortium,*	*fortiorum,*	*fortiſſimorum.*

Dativo.

Maſc.	*Fortibus,*	*fortioribus,*	*fortiſſimis.*
Fœm.	*Fortibus,*	*fortioribus,*	*fortiſſimis.*
Neut.	*Fortibus,*	*fortioribus,*	*fortiſſimis.*

Accuſativo.

Maſc.	*Fortes,*	*fortiores,*	*fortiſſimos.*
Fœm.	*Fortes,*	*fortiores,*	*fortiſſimas.*
Neut.	*Fortia,*	*fortiora,*	*fortiſſima.*

Vocativo.

Maſc.	*Fortes,*	*fortiores,*	*fortiſſimi.*
Fœm.	*Fortes,*	*fortiores,*	*fortiſſimæ.*
Neut.	*Fortia,*	*fortiora,*	*fortiſſima.*

Ablativo.

Maſc.	*Fortibus,*	*fortioribus,*	*fortiſſimis.*
Fœm.	*Fortibus,*	*fortioribus,*	*fortiſſimis.*
Neut.	*Fortibus,*	*fortioribus,*	*fortiſſimis.*

M. *It is very well done; and after this manner you may compare all Adjectives, whoſe ſignification*

nification can be augmented or diminiſhed. But take heed that the Poſitive degree is ſometimes of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion, as* durus, dura, durum, *hard; and ſometimes of the third, as* hic & hæc mollis, & hoc molle, *ſoft. But the Comparative degree is ſtill of the third Declenſion; as* durior, *harder,* mollior *ſofter. And the Superlative is ſtill of the firſt and ſecond; as* duriſſimus, *hardeſt,* molliſſimus, *ſofteſt.*

* *Vel* poteſt recipere *majus*, aut *minus*.

Obſervatio.

Obſervandum eſt, nomen multifariam dici; nam aliud interrogativum; ut *quis*, aliud Relativum; ut *qui*, aliud Collectivum; ut *Populus*, aliud Partitivum ut quiſq; aliud Patronimicum ut *Tydides*; aliud Gentile, ut *Græcus*, *Scotus*; aliud Poſſeſſivum ut *Regius*, *Patrius*, aliud numerale, & id non una ratione; nam alia dicuntur.

Cardinalia,	ut	*Unus, duo, tres*, &c.
Ordinalia,		*Primus, ſecundus.*
Diſtributiva,		*Singuli, bini, terni.*
Multiplicativa,		*Simplex*, vel *ſimplus.*
		Duplex, vel *duplus.*

Sunt item quædam numeralia in *arius*, ut *binarius*, *ternarius*.

Patronymica.

PAtronymicum eſt quod à nomine Patris, & abuſive alterius derivatur ſecundum Græcam formam: *Æacides*, id eſt *Peleus* à nomine patris ſui, ſic *Achilles* à nomine avi: vel, *Pyrrhus* à nomine proavi. Patronymicum interpretatur patris nomen, à *patre* & *onoma*, i. nomen; *o* mutato in *y*. Patronymicum enim ſignificat filium aut filiam, nepotem vel neptem.

neptem. Aliquando etiam qui poſt longa tempora per rectam lineam conſanguinitatis natus eſt: ut *Pyrrhus, Epirotarum* Rex dictus eſt *Æacides*: quia dicebatur ab *Æaco* deſcendiſſe. Patronymica formantur abuſive à nominibus matrum, ut *Philyrides* id eſt *Chiron Centaurus*, qui *Apollinis* & *Philyræ* filius fuit. A nominibus fratrum, ut *Phaëtontias*, i. *Lampetia*, ſoror *Phaëtontis*. A nominibus Regum: *Romulides*, Romani à Rege *Romulo*. A nominibus filiorum, ut *Meleagris*, *Althæa Meleagri* mater. A nominibus maritorum: ut *Menelais*, *Helena* uxor *Menelai*. A nominibus Deorum, ut *Phœbas*, *Phœbi* ſacerdos. A nominibus Regionum, ut *Theſſalis*, quæ eſt ex *Theſſalia*.

Patronymicorum terminationes quibus Latini utuntur, ſunt quatuor, una maſculini generis, ſcilicet *es*, ut *Priamides* reliquæ fœminini generis, *as is, ne*: ut *Phaëtontias*, *Priamis*, *Nerine*. Patronymica in *es* ſolum viros ſignificant, & ſunt omnia primæ declinationis.

Patronymica in *as* declinantur per omnia ut *Lampas*, veluti *Æetias*, *adis* vel *ados*, id eſt *Medea*, *Æetæ* filia.

Patronymica in *is* declinantur per omnia ut pyxis: ut *Æneis Æneidis*, vel *idos*, id eſt filia vel neptis *Æneæ*, aut *Virgilii* de geſtis *Æneæ* poëma.

Patronymica in *ne* declinantur eodem modo, ut pentecoſte: veluti *Nerine*, *Nerines*, id eſt filia aut neptis *Nerei*.

Patronymica non habent formationes certas. Regulæ tamen (licet non ſatis catholicæ) hæ dari ſolent.

Nomina primæ declinationis mutant *æ* genitivum in *a* brevem & junctâ ſyllabâ *des* reddunt patronymica: ut *Pelias Peliæ*, *Peliades*, Contra regulam ſunt *Anchiſiades*. *Laërtiades*.

Nomina ſecundæ declinationis correpta *i* genitivi addunt *des*, ut *Priami Priamides*. Niſi fuerint duo *ii*, tunc enim poſterius *i* mutatur in *a* breve, & additur *des*: ut *Menætius*, *Menætii*, *Menætiades*. Quæ vero *ei* habent, mutant *ei* in *i* longum addita *des* ut *Peleus*, *pelei*, *pelides*.

Nomina tertii ordinis correpta *i* dativi addunt des, ut *Hector Hectori*, *Hectorides*.

Multa irregulariter formantur, quia poëtæ addunt, demunt, aut mutant pro metri exigentia.

Patronymica in *as* formantur à patronymicis in *des*, habentibus *a* ante *des*, extrita *de* ſyllaba, *Peliades*, *Pelias*.

In *is* patronymica formantur ab habentibus *i* ante *des*, ablata *de*, ut *Priamides*, *Priamis*, *idis*. Quod ſi *i* ante *des*, producatur, mutabitur in *ei*, ut *Pelides*, *Peleis*. Patro-

Patronymica in *ne* pauca leguntur, & formantur à genitivis addita ſyllaba *ne*: ut *Adraſtus*, *Adraſti*, *Adraſtine*, vel mutando *ei* in *i* longum: *Nereus*, *Nerei*, *Nerine*, vel mutando poſterius *i* in *o* breve, ut *Acriſius*, *Acriſii*, *Acriſione*.

Of a Pronoun.

Pronomen eſt pars orationis quæ pro ipſo nomine poſita definitam ſignificat perſonam. *Pronomina* dividuntur in *Demonſtrativa*, *Relativa*, *Poſſeſſiva*, & *Gentilia*.

Pronomen demonſtrativum eſt quod rem demonſtrat; ut *ego*, *tu*, *ſui*.

Relativum eſt quod aliquid ex præcedente Oratione repetit; ut *ille*, *ipſe*, *iſte*, *hic*, *is*; & Compoſitum *Idem*, quæ interdum demonſtrativa ſunt.

Poſſeſſivum eſt, quod ſignificat rem, tanquam poſſeſſam; ut *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, & *veſter*.

Pronomen Gentile ſive *Patrium*, quod ſignificat Patriam cum differentia certæ perſonæ; ut *noſtras* & *veſtras*, hæc octo; *ego*, *tu*, *ſui*, *ille*, *ipſe*, *iſte*, *hic*, *is*; vocantur primitiva, atq; hæc ſeptem, *meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, *veſter*, *noſtras*, *veſtras*, vocantur derivativa. Accidentia pronomini ſunt *Genus*, *Numerus*, *Perſona*, *Caſus*, & *Declinatio*.

Quinq; ſunt pronomina omnis generis, ſub terminatione una; *ego*, *tu*, *ſui*, *noſtras*, & *veſtras*. Cætera vero ſub tribus terminationibus: *ille*, *illa*, *illud*, *meus*, *mea*, *meum*.

Numeri duo Singularis ut *ego*; Pluralis ut *nos*.

Caſus in pronomine ſex quemadmodum in nomine.

In pronomine tres ſint perſonæ.

Prima, Secunda, Tertia, } ut { *Ego*, *Tu* tantum. *Ille*, & reliqua.

Omnis Vocativus eſt ſecundæ perſonæ.

Pronominum Declinatio.

Pronominum declinationes ſunt quatuor: prima declinatio habet pronomina tria, *Ego*, *tu*, *ſui*, ſine nominativo.

Secunda quinque: *ille*, *ipſe*, *iſte*, *hic*, *is*. Tertia totidem *Meus*, *tuus*, *ſuus*, *noſter*, & *veſter*. Quarta duo habet, *noſtras* & *veſtras*.

Prima declinatio pronominum mittit genitivum in *i*, ut *Ego*, Genitivo *mei*, Dativo *mihi*, qui interdum figuratè una ſyllaba pronunciatur. Verg. 6. Æn. *Et mi genus ab Jove ſummo.*

Secunda declinatio mittit genitivum ſingularem in *ius*, per duas ſyllabas, ut *illius*, vel per unam ut *hujus*.

Tertia declinatio mittit genitivum ſingularem in *i*, *æ*, *i*, ut *meus*, *mea*, *meum*. *Mei*, *meæ*, *mei*. *Meus*, vocativo *mi*.

Quarta declinatio mittit genitivum in *atis*: ut *Noſtras*, *noſtratis*, *Veſtras*, *veſtratis*, Declinantur per tria genera, ut Arpinas.

M. *What is a Pronoun?*

B. A Pronoun is a part of Speech much like to a Noun; which is uſed in ſhewing or rehearſing.

M. *How many ſingle Pronouns are there?*

B. Fifteen: *Ego* I, *tu* thou, *ſui* of himſelf, *ille* he, *ipſe* he himſelf, *iſte* that fellow, *hic* this man, *is* this man, *meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *ſuus* his own, *noſter* ours, *veſter* yours, *noſtras* our Country man, *veſtras* your Country man; whereof four have the Vocative Caſe, *as*, *tu*, *meus*, *noſter*, & *noſtras*: and all the reſt lake the Vocative Caſe.

M. *How many Declenſions of Pronouns be there?*

B. Four.

M. *How many Pronouns are of the firſt Declenſion?*

B. Three: *Ego*, *tu*, *ſui*.

M. *How are theſe three declined?*

Boy.

Singulariter.
- *Nom.* *ego*, I.
- *Gen.* *mei*, of me.
- *Dat.* *mihi*, to me.
- *Acc.* *me*, me.
- *Voc.* it hath none.
- *Abl.* *me*, with, from, in, or by me.

Pluraliter.
- *Nom.* *nos*, we.
- *Gen.* *noſtrum vel noſtri*, of us.
- *Dat.* *nobis*, to us.
- *Acc.* *nos*, us.
- *Voc.* it hath none.
- *Abl.* *nobis*, with, from, in, or by us.

Singulariter.
- *Nom.* *tu*, thou.
- *Gen.* *tui*, of thee.
- *Dat.* *tibi*, to thee.
- *Acc.* *te*, thee.
- *Voc.* *tu*, o thou.
- *Abl.* *te*, with, from, in, or by thee.

Pluraliter.
- *Nom.* *vos*, ye.
- *Gen.* *veſtrum*, *vel veſtri*, of you.
- *Dat.* *vobis*, to you.
- *Acc.* *vos*, you.
- *Voc.* *vos*, o you.
- *Abl.* *vobis*, with, from, in, or by you.

Singulariter,
- *Nom.* it hath none.
- *Gen.* *ſui*, of himſelf.
- *Dat.* *ſibi*, to himſelf.
- *Acc.* *ſe*, himſelf.
- *Voc.* it hath none.
- *Abl.* *ſe*, with, from, in, or by himſelf.

Pluraliter,
- *Nom.* it hath none.
- *Gen.* *ſui*, of themſelves.
- *Dat.* *ſibi*, to themſelves.
- *Acc.* *ſe*, themſelves.
- *Voc.* it hath none.
- *Abl.* *ſe*, with, from, in, or by themſelves.

M. *How many Pronouns be of the ſecond Declenſion?*

B. Five: *Ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is,*

M. *Decline theſe five.*

Boy.

Nom. Ille, illa, illud. Gen. illius. Dat. illi.
Nom. Iſte, iſta, iſtud. Gen. iſtius. Dat. iſti.
Nom. Ipſe, ipſa, ipſum. Gen. ipſius. Dat. ipſi.
Nom. Is, ea, id. Gen. ejus. Dat. ei.
Nom. Plur. ei, vel ii. Dat. & Abl. Plur. eis vel iis.

The reſt of the Caſes agree with Adjectives of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion.

Nom. Hic, hæc, hoc. Gen. hujus. Dat. huic. as before in the Noun.

M. *How many Pronouns be of the third Declenſion?*

B. Five: *Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter.*

M. *Decline* meus.

Boy.

Singulariter,	*Nom.*	*meus, mea, meum.*	Pluraliter,	*Nom.*	*mei, meæ, mea.*
	Gen.	*mei, meæ, mei.*		*Gen.*	*meorum, mearum, meorum*
	Dat.	*meo, meæ, meo.*		*Dat.*	*meis, meis, meis.*
	Acc.	*meum, meam, meum.*		*Acc.*	*meos, meas, mea.*
	Voc.	*mi, mea, meum.*		*Voc.*	*mei, meæ, mea.*
	Abl.	*meo, meâ, meo.*		*Abl.*	*meis, meis, meis.*

The other four are declined after this manner; but that *tuus, ſuus,* and *veſter*, want the Vocative Caſe, which *meus* and *noſter* have.

M. *How many Pronouns be of the fourth Declenſion?*

B. Two:

B. Two: *Noſtras*, and *veſtras*, which may be declined with one Termination like *Fœlix*, or two like *Triſtis*, thus.

Singulariter,
Nom. *hic & hæc noſtras, & hoc noſtrate.*
Gen. *hujus noſtratis.*
Dat. *huic noſtrati.*
Acc. *hunc & hanc noſtratem, & hoc noſtrate.*
Voc. *ô noſtras, & ô noſtrate.*
Abl. *ab hoc hac & hoc noſtrate, vel noſtrati.*

Pluraliter,
Nom. *hi & he noſtrates & hæc noſtratia.*
Gen. *horum, harum, & horum noſtratium.*
Dat. *his noſtratibus.*
Acc. *hos & has noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia.*
Voc. *ô noſtrates, & ô noſtratia.*
Abl. *ab his noſtratibus.*

Licet ſit contra aliorum ſententiam *Quis*, *qui*, *cujus*, & *cuja* non minus pronomina ſunt quam *ego*, *tu*, *ſui*.

Quis & *qui* hunc in modum declinantur.

Singulariter,
Nom. *Quis* vel *qui*, *quæ* vel *qua*, *quod* vel *quid*.
Gen. *cujus*.
Dat. *cui*.
Acc. *quem*, *quam*, *quod* vel *quid*.
Voc. *deeſt*.
Abl. *quo*, *qua*, *quo*.

Pluraliter,
Nom. *qui*, *quæ*, *quæ* vel *qua*.
Gen. *quorum*, *quarum*, *quorum*.
Dat. *queis*, vel *quibus*.
Acc. *quos*, *quas*, *quæ* vel *qua*.
Voc. *deeſt*.
Abl. *queis* vel *quibus*.

Pronominum Compoſitio.

PRonomina componuntur inter ſe: ut *Ego ipſe*, *tu ipſe*, *ſui ipſius*. *Iſte* componitur cum *hic* ſervata aſpiratione: ut *Iſthic*, *iſthæc*, *iſthoc*, vel comicè *iſthuc*. Genitivo caret, Dativo caret. Accuſativo, *iſthunc*, *iſthanc*, *iſthoc* vel *iſthuc*. Abl. *Iſthoc*, *iſthac*, *iſthoc*. Pluraliter generis neutri Nominativo & Accuſativo *iſthæc*. Cæteris caret. Sic invenitur *Ille* cum *hic*, *Illic*, *illæc*, *illoc*. Secundò, pronomen componitur cum *nomine*,

mine, ut *hujuſmodi*, & intercedente *ſyllabica adjectione*, ut *hujuſcemodi*. Tertiò, cum *præpoſitionibus* componitur: ut *mecum tecum, ſecum*. Quartò, componitur cum *adverbio*: ut *idem* alias & *demum*, & declinatur ſic. *Idem, eadem, idem, ejuſdem, eidem, eundem, eandem, idem*. Abl. *eodem, eadem, eodem*, & Pluraliter *eidem* vel *iidem, eædem, eadem, eorundem, earundem eorundem, eiſdem* vel *iiſdem, eoſdem, eaſdem, eadem*. Abl. *eiſdem* vel *iiſdem*. Quintò componitur cum *conjunctione* interrogativa *ne*. *Hiccine, hæccinne, hoccine*, Genitivo & Dativo caret, Accuſativo *hunccinne, hanccine, hoccine*, Abl. *hoccine, haccine, hoccine*, Et Pluraliter generis neutri Nominativo & Accuſativo *hæccine* cæteris caret. Sextò pronomina componuntur cum *Syllabicis adjectionibus*, quæ ſunt quinque, *met, tim, te, ce, pre*, ut *egomet, meatim, tute, hujuſce, ſuapte*. *Syllabica adjectio* eſt particula extra compoſitionem nihil ſignificans, cujus ſignificatio in compoſitis eluceſcit.

Quis & qui in Compoſitis.

Quis & *qui* differunt dupliciter, *ſignificatione* & *compoſitione*, de diverſitate ſignificationis, dictum eſt alio loco. De compoſitionis differentia nunc agemus.

Quis & *qua* in compoſitione poſtponuntur dictionibus *ec, ne, alius, num, ſi*. Et dicimus, *ecquis, nequis, numquis, ſiquis*. Sic *ecqua, nequa*, &c. *Quis* verò & non etiam *qua* præponitur, *quis, nam, que, piam, putas, quam*: *Quiſquis, quiſnam, quiſque, quiſpiam, quiſputas, quiſquam*. Dictis omnibus particulis nec præponitur, nec poſtponitur *qui*: ſed præponitur quatuor aliis *dam, vis, cunque, libet, ut Quidam, quivis, quicunque, quilibet*. Præponitur his ipſis quæ, ut *quædam*, atque etiam illis quibus præponitur *quis*: ut *quænam, quæquam, quidquam aut quodquam*, rariſſimè legitur: *quidcunque* nunquam. Item *quiſquis*, in uſu vix habet alios caſus quam *quiſquis, quicquid*. Abl. *quoquo* & *quaqua*. *Quiſque* teſte Valla, caret genitivo plurali.

Of a Verb.

Verbum eſt pars orationis, quæ modis, & temporibus inflexa, aut agere ſignificat; ut *verbero*, aut *pati*, ut *verberor*, aut *eſſe* ut *ſum*.

Verbum imprimis dividitur in *perſonale*, quod certis perſonis diſtinguitur; ut *lego, legis, legit*, & *Impersonale*, quod diverſarum

ſarum perſonarum vocibus non variatur ; ut pœnitet, tædet, miſeret.

Tria ſunt verborum genera quoad ſignificationem ; *Activum, Paſſivum, Neutrum.*

Tria ſunt verborum genera, quoad terminationem : deſinunt enim verba vel in *o*, vel in *r*, vel in *m*.

Quinq; ſunt verborum genera ſignificationis, pariter & terminationis reſpectu. *Activum, Paſſivum, Neutrum, Deponens, & Commune.*

Activum.

Activum eſt, quod in *o* finitum, Paſſivum in *or*, formare poteſt ; *Doceo, doceor.*

Paſſivum.

Paſſivum eſt, quod in *or* finitum activam formam *r* dempto reſumere poteſt ; ut *Audior, Audio.*

Neutrum.

Neutrum eſt quod in *o* vel in *m* finitum Poſſivam formam admittere non ſolet ; ut *curro, ambulo, ſum.*

Deponens.

Deponens eſt, quod in *or* ſemper finitum vel verbi activi ſignificationem habet ; ut *loquor mendacium*, vel neutri ut *philoſophor.*

Commune.

Commune eſt, quod in *or* finitum, tam activam quam Paſſivam ſignificationem habet ; ut *experior, hortor, amplector, interpretor, conſolor, ſtipulor, adulor, ementior :* multaq; id genus alia, quæ extra participia non capiuntur paſſive, niſi apud auctores vetuſtiſſimos.

Quatuor ſunt formæ factorum verborum, nam quædam in *ſco* finiuntur, quæ augmentativa appellantur ; ut *ægreſco, macreſco* ; Formantur omnia à ſecunda perſona addendo *co*, & ſunt Conjugationis tertiæ.

Alia deſinunt in *rio*, & deſiderativa dicuntur quia deſiderium præter primitivum deſignant ; ut cœnaturio, id eſt *cupio Cœnare.* Omnia ſunt quartæ conjugationis, & à ſupino in *u* deducuntur ; addendo *rio*, & breviando *u.*

Alia ſunt frequentativa in *to*, *ſo*, *xo*, *or*; & ſignificant frequenter cum ſuis primitivis, ut *dormito* id eſt, *frequenter dormio*; *verſo*, *nexo*, *ſector*. Omnia ſunt conjugationis primæ; & formantur à ſupinis in *u*, vel mutando *atu*, in *ito*, vel *u* in *o*; ut *clamatu*, *clamito*; *verſu*, *verſo*.

Sunt deniq; in *ſo* deſinentia quæ vocantur inchoativa itionis: ut *viſo*, id eſt *eo ad videndum*. *Capeſſo* id eſt *eo ad capiendum*; omnia ſunt Conjugationis tertiæ.

Accidunt verbo *Modus*, *tempus*, *Perſona*, *Conjugatio*, & *Numerus*.

De modo.

MOdus eſt temporum menſura qua actiones inter ſe variis circumſtantiis diſtinguntur, & ſunt in numero ſex *Indicativus*, *Imperativus*, *Optativus*, *Potentialis*, *Subjunctivus*, & *Infinitivus*.

Indicativus Modus eſt, quo ſimpliciter; aliquid fieri, aut non fieri ſignificamus; ut *probitas laudatur & alget*.

Imperativus eſt, quo inter imperandum utimur; ut *Paſce capellas*.

Optativus eſt, quo optamus rem aliquam fieri; ut

O mihi præteritos referat ſi Jupiter annos.

Optativus ſemper adhæret adverbio optandi, expreſſo vel ſubaudito.

Potentialis eſt quo poſſe, velle aut debere fieri aliquid ſignificamus.

Subjunctivus eſt, qui ſententiam non abſolvit, niſi alteri adjiceatur verbo, ut *cum fueris fœlix multos numerabis amicos*.

Infinitivus qui agere quidem aut pati ſignificat, at citra certam numeri & Perſonæ differentiam; ut *Malim eſſe probus quam haberi*.

De tempore.

TEmpus eſt Creaturarum duratio, in ſuis exiſtentiis. In unoquoq; *modo* quinq; ſunt Tempora *Præſens*, *Imperfectum*, *Perfectum*, *Pluſquamperfectum*, *Futurum*.

Præſens eſt, quo actio nunc geri ſignificatur: ut *ſcitè ſcribit Frater tuus*.

Imperfectum

Imperfectum eſt, quo actio incepta, ſed non perfecta ſignificatur; ut *Hic Templum* Junoni *ingens Sidonia* Dido, *condebat:*

Perfectum eſt, quo perfecta, abſolutaq; ſignificatur actio; *ut Expedivi negotia tua.*

Pluſquamperfectum ſignificat rem perfectam, ſed reſpectu alterius præteriti; *ut Diruta Marte tuo Lyrneſia Mœnia vidi, & fueram patriæ pars ego magna meæ.*

Futurum eſt quo res in futuro gerenda dicitur; ut *Ibimus O Nymphe monſtrataq; ſaxa petemus.*

Conjugatio eſt variatio verbi per modos tempora & Perſonas.

Perſona eſt ens operans; ut *Petrus docet*; vel cui operatur; ut *Petrus docetur*; vel eſt cauſa efficiens, aut effectus productus; ut *ignis urit, carbo uritur.* Sed de *numero*, & *perſona* ſatis dictum prius.

Voces Gerundii & ſupina ſignificationem præſentis infinitivi verbi habent unde deducuntur.

M. *What is a Verb?*

B. A Verb is a part of Speech declined with Mood and Tenſe.

M. *How many ſorts of Verbs be there?*

B. Two: Active and Paſſive.

M. *What is a Verb Active?*

B. A Verb Active is that which endeth in *o*, and betokeneth to do; as *amo*, I love.

M. *What is a Verb Paſſive?*

B. A Verb Paſſive is that which endeth in *or*, and betokeneth to be done, as *amor*, I am loved.

M. *How many Conjugations of Verbs be there?*

B. Four.

M. *And how are theſe four Conjugations known one from another?*

B. The

B. The firſt is known by having *a* long before *re* and *ris*; as *amare, amaris.*

The ſecond Conjugation hath *e* long, before *re* and *ris*: as *docere, doceris.*

The third is known by having *e* ſhort, before *re* and *ris*; as *legere, legeris.*

The fourth is known by having *i* long before *re* and *ris*; as *audire, audiris.*

M. *Decline or conjugate a Verb of the firſt Conjugation.*

The firſt Conjugation.

Boy.

A *MO, amas, amavi, amare, amandi, amando, amandum; amatum, amatu, amans, amaturus.* To love.

Indicative Mood Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Ego amo*; I love.
Tu amas; Thou loveſt.
Ille amat; He loveth.
Plur. *Nos amamus*; We love.
Vos amatis; Ye love.
Illi amant; They love.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Ego amabam*; I was loving.
Tu amabas; Thou waſt loving.
Ille amabat; He was loving.
Plur. *Nos amabamus*; We were loving.
Vos amabatis; Ye were loving.
Illi amabant; They were loving.

Perfect.

Perfect.

Sing. *Ego amavi*; I have loved.
Tu amaviſti; Thou haſt loved.
Ille amavit; He hath loved.
Plur. *Nos amavimus*; We have loved.
Vos amaviſtis; Ye have loved.
Illi amaverint, vel amavere; they have loved.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Ego amaveram*; I had loved.
Tu amaveras; Thou hadſt loved.
Ille amaverat; He had loved.
Plur. *Nos amaveramus*; We had loved.
Vos amaveratis; Ye had loved.
Illi amaverant; They had loved.

Future.

Sing. *Ego amabo*; I ſhall or will love.
Tu amabis; Thou ſhalt or will love.
Ille amabit; He ſhall or will love.
Plur. *Nos amabimus*; We ſhall or will love.
Vos amabitis; Ye ſhall or will love.
Illi amabunt; They ſhall or will love.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Ama tu*; Love thou.
Amet ille; Let him love.
Plur. *Amemus nos*; Let us love.
Amate vos; Love ye.
Ament illi; Let him love.

Altera Vox.

Sing. *Amato tu*; Love thou.
Amato ille; Let him love.
Plur. *Amemus nos*; Let us love.
Amatote vos; Love ye.
Amanto illi; Let them love.

Imperativus Modus caret Prima Perſona, quia nemo poteſt ſibi ipſi imperare.

Optative

Optative Mood; Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Utinam ego amem*; I wiſh I love.
Utinam tu ames; I wiſh thou loveſt.
Utinam ille amet; I wiſh he love.
Plur. *Utinam nos amemus*; I wiſh we love.
Utinam vos ametis; I wiſh ye love.
Utinam illi ament; I wiſh they love.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Utinam ego amarem*; I wiſh I were loving.
Utinam tu amares; I wiſh thou wert loving.
Utinam ille amaret; I wiſh he were loving.
Plur. *Utinam nos amaremus*; I wiſh we were loving.
Utinam vos amaretis; I wiſh ye were loving.
Utinam illi amarent; I wiſh they were loving.

Perfect.

Sing. *Utinam amaverim*; I wiſh I have loved.
Utinam amaveris; I wiſh thou haſt loved.
Utinam amaverit; I wiſh he hath loved.
Plur. *Utinam amaverimus*; I wiſh we have loved.
Utinam amaveritis; I wiſh ye have loved.
Utinam amaverint; I wiſh they have loved.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Utinam amaviſſem*; I wiſh I had loved.
Utinam amaviſſes; I wiſh thou hadſt loved.
Utinam amaviſſet; I wiſh he had loved.
Plur. *Utinam amaviſſemus*; I wiſh we had loved.
Utinam amaviſſetis; I wiſh ye had loved.
Utinam amaviſſent; I wiſh they had loved.

Future.

Sing. *Utinam amavero*; I wiſh I love hereafter.
Utinam amaveris; I wiſh thou loveſt hereafter.
Utinam amaverit; I wiſh he love hereafter.
Plur. *Utinam amaverimus*; I wiſh we love hereafter.
Utinam amaveritis; I wiſh ye love hereafter.
Utinam amaverint; I wiſh they love hereafter.

Potential

Potential Mood; Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Amem*; I may or can love.
Ames; Thou mayſt or canſt love.
Amet; He may or can love.
Plur. *Amemus*; We may or can love.
Ametis; Ye may or can love.
Ament; They may or can love.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Amarem*; I might love.
Amares; Thou mighteſt love.
Amaret; He might love.
Plur. *Amaremus*; We might love.
Amaretis; Ye might love.
Amarent; They might love.

Perfect.

Sing. *Amaverim*; I might have loved.
Amaveris; Thou mighteſt have loved.
Amaverit; He might have loved.
Plur. *Amaverimus*; We might have loved.
Amaveritis; Ye might have loved.
Amaverint; They might have loved.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Amaviſſem*; I might had loved.
Amaviſſes; Thou mightſt had loved.
Amaviſſet; He might had loved.
Plur. *Amaviſſemus*; We might had loved.
Amaviſſetis; Ye might had loved.
Amaviſſent; They might had loved.

Future.

Sing. *Amavero*; I may or can love hereafter.
Amaveris; Thou mayſt or canſt love hereafter.
Amaverit; He may or can love hereafter.
Plur. *Amaverimus*; We may or can love hereafter.
Amaveritis; Ye may or can love hereafter.
Amaverint; They may or can love hereafter.

Subjunctive

Subjunctive Mood; Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Cum amem*; When I love.
Cum ames; When thou loveſt.
Cum amet; When he loveth.
Plur. *Cum amemus*; When we love.
Cum ametis; When ye love.
Cum ament; When they love.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Cum amarem*; When I was loving.
Cum amares; When thou waſt loving.
Cum amaret; When he was loving.
Plur. *Cum amaremus*; When we were loving.
Cum amaretis; When ye were loving.
Cum amarent; When they were loving.

Perfect.

Sing. *Cum amaverim*; When I have loved.
Cum amaveris; When thou haſt loved.
Cum amaverit; When he hath loved.
Plur. *Cum amaverimus*; When we have loved.
Cum amaveritis; When ye have loved.
Cum amaverint; When they have loved.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Cum amaviſſem*; When I had loved.
Cum amaviſſes; When thou hadſt loved.
Cum amaviſſet; When he had loved.
Plur. *Cum amaviſſemus*; When we had loved.
Cum amaviſſetis; When ye had loved.
Cum amaviſſent; When they had loved.

Future.

Sing. *Cum amavero*; When I ſhall, or will love.
Cum amaveris; When thou ſhalt, or wilt love.
Cum amaverit; When he ſhall, or will love.
Plur. *Cum amaverimus*; When we ſhall, or will love.
Cum amaveritis; When ye ſhall, or will love.
Cum amaverint; When they ſhall, or will love.

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood; Preſent, and Imperfect Tenſe.

Amare; To love.
Perfect. & Pluſq. *Amaviſſe*; To have, or had loved.
Future. *Amaturum eſſe*; To be about to love hereafter.

The three Gerunds.

Amandi, } Of loving.
Amando, } In loving.
Amandum, } To love.

The Supine. *Amatum*; To love.
The Participle of the Preſent Tenſe, *Amans*; Loving.
The Participle of the Future Tenſe, *Amaturus*; To love, or about to love hereafter.

Thema Verbi Paſſivi, Conjugationis primæ.

Indicat. Præſ.

Sing. *Amor*; I am loved.
Amaris, vel amare; Thou art loved.
Amatur; He is loved.
Plur. *Amamur*; We are loved.
Amamini; Ye are loved.
Amantur; They are loved.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Amabar*; I was loved.
Amabaris, vel amabare; Thou waſt loved.
Amabatur; He was loved.
Plur. *Amabamur*; We were loved.
Amabamini; Ye were loved.
Amabantur; They were loved.

Perfect.

Sing. *Amatus ſum, vel fui*; I have been loved.
Amatus es, vel fuiſti; Thou haſt been loved.
Amatus eſt, vel fuit; He hath been loved.
Plur. *Amati ſumus, vel fuimus*; We have been loved.
Amati eſtis, vel fuiſtis; Ye have been loved.
Amati ſunt, fuerunt, vel fuere; They have been loved.

Pluſquamperfect.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Amatus eram, vel fueram*; I had been loved.
Amatus eras, vel fueras; Thou hadſt been loved.
Amatus erat, vel fuerat; He had been loved.
Plur. *Amati eramus, vel fueramus*; We had been loved.
Amati eratis, vel fueratis; Ye had been loved.
Amati erant, vel fuerant; They had been loved.

Futurum.

Sing. *Amabor*; I ſhall, or will be loved.
Amaberis, vel amabere; Thou ſhalt, or wilt be loved.
Amabitur; He ſhall, or will be loved.
Plur. *Amabimur*; We ſhall, or will be loved.
Amabimini; Ye ſhall, or will be loved.
Amabuntur; They ſhall, or will be loved.

Imperat.

Sing. *Amare*; Be thou loved.
Ametur; Let him be loved.
Plur. *Amemur*; Let us be loved.
Amamini; Be ye loved.
Amentur; Let them be loved.

Altera vox.

Sing. *Amator*; Be thou loved.
Amator; Let him be loved.
Plur. *Amemur*; Let us be loved.
Amaminor; Be ye loved.
Amantor; Let them be loved.

Optat. Præſ.

Sing. *Utinam amer*; I wiſh I be loved.
Utinam ameris, vel amere; I wiſh thou be loved.
Utinam ametur; I wiſh he be loved.
Plur. *Utinam amemur*; I wiſh we be loved.
Utinam amemini; I wiſh ye be loved.
Utinam amentur; I wiſh they be loved.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Utinam amarer*; I wiſh I were loved.
Utinam amareris, vel amarere; I wiſh thou wert loved.
Utinam amaretur; I wiſh he were loved.
Plur. *Utinam amaremur*; I wiſh we were loved.
Utinam amaremini; I wiſh ye were loved.
Utinam amarentur; I wiſh they were loved.

Perfect.

Sing. *Utinam amatus, ſim vel fuerim*; I wiſh I have been loved
Utinam amatus, ſis vel fueris; I wiſh thou haſt been loved.
Utinam amatus, ſit vel fuerit; I wiſh he hath been loved.
Plur. *Utinam amati ſimus, vel fuerimus*; I wiſh we have been loved.
Utinam amati ſitis, vel fueritis; I wiſh ye have been loved.
Utinam amati ſint, vel fuerint; I wiſh they have been loved.

Pluſquamperfect.

Si. *Utinam amatus eſſem, vel fuiſſem*; I wiſh I had been loved.
Utinam amatus eſſes, vel fuiſſes; I wiſh thou haſt been loved.
Utinam amatus eſſet, vel fuiſſet; I wiſh he had been loved.
Pl. *Utinam amati eſſemus, vel fuiſſemus*; I wiſh we had been loved.
Utinam amati eſſetis, vel fuiſſetis; I wiſh ye had been loved.
Utinam amati eſſet, vel fuiſſent; I wiſh they had been loved.

Futurum.

Si. *Utinam amatus ero, vel fuero*; I wiſh I be loved hereafter.
Utinam amatus eris, vel fueris; I wiſh thou be loved hereafter.
Utinam amatus erit, vel fuerit; I wiſh he be loved hereafter.
Pl. *Utin. amati erimus, vel fuerimus*; I wiſh we be loved hereafter.
Utin. amati eritis, vel fueritis; I wiſh ye be loved hereafter.
Utin. amati erunt, vel fuerint; I wiſh they be loved hereafter.

Potential Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Amer*; I may or can be loved.
Ameris, vel amere; Thou mayſt or canſt be loved.
Ametur; He may or can be loved.
Plur. *Amemur*; We may or can be loved.
Amemini; Ye may or can be loved.
Amentur; They may or can be loved.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Amarer*; I might be loved.
Amareris, vel amarere; Thou mighteſt be loved.
Amaretur; He might be loved.
Plur. *Amaremur*; We might be loved.
Amaremini; Ye might be loved.
Amarentur; They might be loved.

Perfect.

Sing. *Amatus ſim, vel fuerim*; I might have been loved.
Amatus ſis, vel fueris; Thou mighteſt have been loved.
Amatus ſit, vel fuerit; He might have been loved.
Plur. *Amati ſimus, vel fuerimus*; We might have been loved.
Amati ſitis, vel fueritis; Ye might have been loved.
Amati ſint, vel fuerint; They might have been loved.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Amatus eſſem, vel fuiſſem*; I might had been loved.
Amatus eſſes, vel fuiſſes; Thou mighteſt had been loved.
Amatus eſſet vel fuiſſet; He might had been loved.
Plur. *Amati eſſemus, vel fuiſſemus*; We might had been loved.
Amati eſſetis, vel fuiſſetis; Ye might had been loved.
Amati eſſent, vel fuiſſent; They might had been loved.

Futurum.

Si. *Amatus ero, vel fuero*; I may or can be loved hereafter.
Amatus eris, vel fueris; Thou mayſt or canſt be loved hereafter.
Amatus erit, vel fuerit; He may or can be loved hereafter.
Pl. *Amati erimus, vel fuerimus*; We may or can be loved hereafter.
Amati eritis, vel fueritis; Ye may or can be loved hereafter.
Amati erunt, vel fuerint; They may or can be loved hereafter.

Subjunctive Mood Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Cum amer*; When I am loved.
Cum ameris, vel amere; When thou art loved.
Cum ametur; When he is loved.
Plur. *Cum amemur*; When we are loved.
Cum amemini; When ye are loved.
Cum amentur; When they are loved.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Cum amarer*; When I was loved.
Cum amareris, vel amarere; When thou waſt loved.
Cum amaretur; When he was loved.
Plur. *Cum amaremur*; When we were loved.
Cum amaremini; When ye were loved.
Cum amarentur; When they were loved.

Perfect.

Si. *Cum amatus ſim, vel fuerim*; When I have been loved.
Cum amatus ſis, vel fueris; When thou haſt been loved.
Cum amatus ſit, vel fuerit; When he hath been loved.
Pl. *Cum amati ſimus, vel fuerimus*; When we have been loved.
Cum amati ſitis, vel fueritis; When ye have been loved.
Cum amati ſint, vel fuerint; When they have been loved.

Pluſquamperfect.

Si. *Cum amatus eſſem, vel fuiſſem*; When I had been loved.
Cum amatus eſſes, vel fuiſſes; When thou hadſt been loved.
Cum amatus eſſet, vel fuiſſet; When he had been loved.
Pl. *Cum amati eſſemus, vel fuiſſemus*; When we had been loved.
Cum amati eſſetis, vel fuiſſetis; When ye had been loved.
Cum amati eſſent, vel fuiſſent; When they had been loved.

Futurum.

Si. *Cum amatus ero, vel fuero*; When I ſhall be loved hereafter.
Cum amatus eris, vel fueris; When thou ſhalt be loved hereafter.
Cum amatus erit, vel fuerit; When he ſhall be loved hereafter.
Pl. *Cum amati erimus, vel fuerimus*; When we ſhall be loved hereaf.
Cum amati eritis, vel fueritis; When ye ſhall be loved hereafter.
Cum amati erunt, vel fuerint; When they ſhall be loved hereafter.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſen. & Imperf. Tenſes, *Amari*, to be loved.
Perfect. & Pluſquamp. *amatum eſſe, vel fuiſſe*; to have or had been loved.

Future. *Amatum iri*, *vel amandum esse*; to be loved hereafter.

Supine. *Amatu*, to be loved.

The Participle of the Perfect Tense, *Amatus*; loved.

The Participle of the Future Tense, *Amandus*; to be loved hereafter.

The second Conjugation.

Thema Verbi Activi, Conjugationis secundæ.

Doceo, doces, docui, docere, docendi, docendo, docendum, doctum, docens, docturus. To teach.

Indicativus Præsens.

Sing. *Doceo*; I teach.
Doces; Thou teachest.
Docet; He teacheth.
Plur. *Docemus*; We teach.
Docetis; Ye teach.
Docent; They teach.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Docebam*; I was teaching.
Docebas; Thou wast teaching.
Docebat; He was teaching.
Plur. *Docebamus*; We were teaching.
Docebatis; Ye were teaching.
Docebant; They were teaching.

Perfect.

Sing. *Docui*; I have taught.
Docuisti; Thou hast taught.
Docuit; He hath taught.
Plur. *Docuimus*; We have taught.
Docuistis; Ye have taught.
Docuerunt, vel docuere; They have taught.

Plusquamperfect.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Docueram*; I had taught.
Docueras; Thou hadſt taught.
Docuerat; He had taught.
Plur. *Docueramus*; We had taught.
Docueratis; Ye had taught.
Docuerant; They had taught.

Futurum.

Sing. *Docebo*; I ſhall, or will teach.
Docebis; Thou ſhalt, or wilt teach.
Docebit; He ſhall, or will teach.
Plur. *Docebimus*; We ſhall, or will teach,
Docebitis; Ye ſhall, or will teach.
Docebunt; They ſhall, or will teach.

Imperative Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Doce*; Teach thou.
Doceat; Let him teach.
Plur. *Doceamus*; Let us teach.
Docete; Teach ye.
Doceant; Let them teach.

Altera Vox.

Sing. *Doceto*; Teach thou.
Doceto; Let him teach.
Plur. *Doceamus*; Let us teach.
Docetote; Teach ye.
Docento; Let them teach.

Optative Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Utinam docerem*; I wiſh I teach.
Utinam doceres; I wiſh thou teach.
Utinam doceret; I wiſh he teach.
Plur. *Utinam doceremus*; I wiſh we teach.
Utinam doceretis; I wiſh ye teach.
Utinam docerent; I wiſh they teach.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Utinam docerem*; I wiſh I were teaching.
Utinam doceres; I wiſh thou wert teaching.
Utinam doceret; I wiſh he were teaching.
Plur. *Utinam doceremus*; I wiſh we were teaching.
Utinam doceretis; I wiſh ye were teaching.
Utinam docerent; I wiſh they were teaching.

Perfect.

Sing. *Utinam docuerim*; I wiſh I have taught.
Utinam docueris; I wiſh thou haſt taught.
Utinam docuerit; I wiſh he hath taught.
Plur. *Utinam docuerimus*; I wiſh we have taught.
Utinam docueritis; I wiſh ye have taught.
Utinam docuerint; I wiſh they have taught.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Utinam docuiſſem*; I wiſh I had taught.
Utinam docuiſſes; I wiſh thou hadſt taught.
Utinam docuiſſet; I wiſh he had taught.
Plur. *Utinam docuiſſemus*; I wiſh we had taught.
Utinam docuiſſetis; I wiſh ye had taught.
Utinam docuiſſent; I wiſh they had taught.

Paturum.

Sing. *Utinam docuero*; I wiſh I teach hereafter.
Utinam docueris; I wiſh thou teacheſt hereafter.
Utinam docuerit; I wiſh he teach hereafter.
Plur. *Utinam docuerimus*; I wiſh we teach hereafter.
Utinam docueritis; I wiſh ye teach hereafter.
Utinam docuerint; I wiſh they teach hereafter.

Potential Mood Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Doceam*; I may or can teach.
Doceas; Thou mayſt or canſt teach.
Doceat; He may or can teach.
Plur. *Doceamus*; We may or can teach.
Doceatis; Ye may or can teach.
Doceant; They may or can teach.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Docerem*; I might teach.
Doceres; Thou mightest teach.
Doceret; He might teach.
Plur. *Doceremus*; We might teach.
Doceretis; Ye might teach.
Docerent; They might teach.

Perfect.

Sing. *Docuerim*; I might have taught.
Docueris; Thou mightest have taught.
Docuerit; He might have taught.
Plur. *Docuerimus*; We might have taught.
Docueritis; Ye might have taught.
Docuerint; They might have taught.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Docuiſſem*; I might had taught.
Docuiſſes; Thou mightest had taught.
Docuiſſet; He might had taught.
Plur. *Docuiſſemus*; We might had taught.
Docuiſſetis; Ye might had taught.
Docuiſſent; They might had taught.

Futurum.

Sing. *Docuero*; I may or can teach hereafter.
Docueris; Thou mayſt or canſt teach hereafter.
Docuerit; He may or can teach hereafter.
Plur. *Docuerimus*; We may or can teach hereafter.
Docueritis; Ye may or can teach hereafter.
Docuerint; They may or can teach hereafter.

Subjunct. Mood Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Cum doceam*; When I teach.
Cum doceas; When thou teacheſt.
Cum doceat; When he teacheth.
Plur. *Cum doceamus*; When we teach.
Cum doceatis; When ye teach.
Cum doceant; When they teach.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Cum docerem*; When I was teaching.
Cum doceres; When thou waſt teaching.
Cum docret; When he was teaching.
Plur. *Cum doceremus*; When we were teaching.
Cum doceretis; When ye were teaching.
Cum docerent; When they were teaching.

Perfect.

Sing. *Cum docuerim*; When I have taught.
Cum docueris; When thou haſt taught.
Cum docuerit; When he hath taught.
Plur. *Cum docuerimus*; When we have taught.
Cum docueritis; When ye have taught.
Cum docuerint; When they have taught.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Cum docuiſſem*; When I had taught.
Cum docuiſſes; When thou hadſt taught.
Cum docuiſſet; When he had taught.
Plur. *Cum docuiſſemus*; When we had taught.
Cum docuiſſetis; When ye had taught.
Cum docuiſſent; When they had taught.

Futurum.

Sing. *Cum docuero*; When I ſhall or will teach.
Cum docueris; When thou ſhalt or wilt teach.
Cum docuerit; When he ſhall or will teach.
Plur. *Cum docuerimus*; When we ſhall or will teach.
Cum docueritis; When ye ſhall or will teach.
Cum docuerint; When they ſhall or will teach.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent, and Preter imperfect Tenſes. *Docere*; To teach.
Perfect. & Pluſq. Docuiſſe; To have, or had taught.
Futur. Doctúrum eſſe; To teach hereafter.

The

The three Gerunds.

Docendi, } Of teaching.
Docendo, } In teaching.
Docendum, } To teach.

The Supine. *Doctum*; To teach.
The Participle of the Preſent Tenſe, *Docens*; Teaching.
The Participle of the Future Tenſe, *Docturus*; To teach, or about to teach hereafter.

Thema Verbi Paſſivi Conjugationis ſecundæ.

Docetor, doceris vel docere, doctus ſum vel fui, doceri, doctu, doctus, docendus; to be taught.

Indicat. Mood Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Docetor*, I am taught.
Doceris, vel docere; Thou art taught.
Docetur; He is taught.
Plur. *Docemur*; We are taught.
Docemini; Ye are taught.
Docentur; They are taught.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Docebar*; I was taught.
Docebaris, vel Docebare; Thou waſt taught.
Docebatur; He was taught.
Plur. *Docebamur*; We were taught.
Docebamini; Ye were taught.
Docebantur; They were taught.

Perfect.

Sing. *Doctus ſum, vel fui*; I have been taught.
Doctus es, vel fuiſti; Thou haſt been taught.
Doctus eſt, vel fuit; He hath been taught.
Plur. *Docti ſumus, vel fuimus*; We have been taught.
Docti eſtis, vel fuiſtis; Ye have been taught.
Docti ſunt, fuerunt, vel fuere; They have been taught.

Pluſquam-

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Doctus eram, vel fueram*; I had been taught.
Doctus eras, vel fueras; Thou hadſt been taught.
Doctus erat, vel fuerat; He had been taught.
Plur. *Docti eramus, vel fueramus*; We had been taught.
Docti eratis, vel fueratis; Ye had been taught.
Docti erant, vel fuerant; They had been taught.

Futurum.

Sing. *Docebor*; I ſhall, or will be taught.
Doceberis, vel *Docebere*; Thou ſhalt, or wilt be taught.
Docebitur; He ſhall, or will be taught.
Plur. *Docebimur*; We ſhall, or will be taught.
Docebimini; Ye ſhall, or will be taught.
Docebuntur; They ſhall, or will be taught.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Docere*, Be thou taught.
Doceatur; Let him be taught.
Plur. *Doceamur*; Let us be taught.
Docemini; Be ye taught.
Doceantur; Let them be taught.

Altera Vox.

Sing. *Docetor*; Be thou taught.
Docetor; Let him be taught.
Plur. *Doceamur*; Let us be taught.
Doceminor; Be ye taught.
Docentor; Let them be taught.

Optative Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Utinam docear*, I wiſh I be taught.
Utinam docearis, vel *doceare*; I wiſh thou be taught.
Utinam doceatur; I wiſh he be taught.
Plur. *Utinam doceamur*; I wiſh we be taught.
Utinam doceamini; I wiſh ye be taught.
Utinam doceantur; I wiſh they be taught.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Utinam docerer*; I wiſh I were taught.
Utinam docereris vel *docerere*; I wiſh thou were taught.
Utinam doceretur; I wiſh he were taught.
Plur. *Utinam doceremur*; I wiſh we were taught.
Utinam doceremini; I wiſh ye were taught.
Utinam docerentur; I wiſh they were taught.

Perfect.

Si. *Utinam doctus ſim* vel *fuerim*; I wiſh I have been taught.
Utinam doctus ſis vel *fueris*; I wiſh thou haſt been taught.
Utinam doctus ſit vel *fuerit*; I wiſh he hath been taught.
Pl. *Utinam docti ſimus* vel *fuerimus*; I wiſh we have been taught.
Utinam docti ſitis vel *fueritis*; I wiſh ye have been taught.
Utinam docti ſint vel *fuerint*; I wiſh they have been taught.

Pluſquamperfect.

Si. *Utinam doctus eſſem* vel *fuiſſem*; I wiſh I had been taught.
Utinam doctus eſſes vel *fuiſſes*; I wiſh thou hadſt been taught.
Utinam doctus eſſet vel *fuiſſet*; I wiſh he had been taught.
Pl *Utinam docti eſſemus* vel *fuiſſemus*; I wiſh we had been taught.
Utinam docti eſſetis vel *fuiſſetis*; I wiſh ye had been taught.
Utinam docti eſſent vel *fuiſſent*; I wiſh they had been taught.

Futurum.

Si. *Utinam doctus ero* vel *fuero*; I wiſh I be taught hereafter.
Utinam doctus eris vel *fueris*; I wiſh thou be taught hereafter.
Utinam doctus erit vel *fuerit*; I wiſh he be taught hereafter.
Pl. *Utinam docti erimus* vel *fuerimus*; I wiſh we be taught hereafter
Utinam docti eritis vel *fueritis*; I wiſh ye be taught hereafter.
Utinam docti erunt vel *fuerint*; I wiſh they be taught hereaf.

The Potential Mood; Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Docear*; I may or can be taught.
Docearis vel *doceare*; Thou mayſt or canſt be taught.
Doceatur; He may or can be taught.
Plur. *Doceamur*; We may or can be taught.
Doceamini; Ye may or can be taught.
Doceantur; They may or can be taught.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Docerer*; I might be taught.
Docereris vel *docerere*; Thou mighteſt be taught.
Doceretur; He might be taught.
Plur. *Doceremur*; We might be taught.
Doceremini; Ye might be taught.
Docerentur; They might be taught.

Perfect.

Sing. *Doctus ſim* vel *fuerim*; I might have been taught.
Doctus ſis vel *fueris*; Thou mighteſt have been taught.
Doctus ſit vel *fuerit*; He might have been taught.
Plur. *Docti ſimus* vel *fuerimus*; We might have been taught.
Docti ſitis vel *fueritis*; Ye might have been taught.
Docti ſint vel *fuerint*; They might have been taught.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Doctus eſſem* vel *fuiſſem*; I might had been taught.
Doctus eſſes vel *fuiſſes*; Thou mighteſt had been taught.
Doctus eſſet vel *fuiſſet*; He might had been taught.
Plur. *Docti eſſemus* vel *fuiſſemus*; We might had been taught.
Docti eſſetis vel *fuiſſetis*; Ye might had been taught.
Docti eſſent vel *fuiſſent*; They might had been taught.

Futurum.

Sing. *Doctus ero* vel *fuero*; I may be taught hereafter.
Doctus eris vel *fueris*; Thou mayſt be taught hereafter.
Doctus erit vel *fuerit*; He may be taught hereafter.
Plur. *Docti erimus* vel *fuerimus*; We may be taught hereafter.
Docti eritis vel *fueritis*; Ye may be tanght hereafter.
Docti erint vel *fuerint*; They may be taught hereafter.

Subjunctive Mood; *Preſent Tenſe.*

Sing. *Cum docear*; When I am taught.
Cum docearis vel *doceare*; When thou art taught.
Cum doceatur; When he is taught.
Plur. *Cum doceamur*; When we are taught.
Cum doceamini; When ye are taught.
Cum doceantur; When they are taught.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Cum docerer*; When I was taught.
Cum doceteris vel *docerere*; When thou waſt taught.
Cum doceretur; When he was taught.
Plur. *Cum doceremur*; When we were taught.
Cum doceremini; When ye were taught.
Cum docerentur; When they were taught.

Perfect.

Sing. *Cum doctus ſim* vel *fuerim*; When I have been taught.
Cum doctus ſis vel *fueris*; When thou haſt been taught.
Cum doctus ſit vel *fuerit*; When he hath been taught.
Plur. *Cum docti ſimus* vel *fuerimus*; When we have been taught.
Cum docti ſitis vel *fueritis*; When ye have been taught.
Cum docti ſint vel *fuerint*; When they have been taught.

Pluſquamperfect.

Si. *Cum doctus eſſem* vel *fuiſſem*; When I had been taught.
Cum doctus eſſes vel *fuiſſes*; When thou hadſt been taught.
Cum doctus eſſet vel *fuiſſet*; When he had been taught.
Pl. *Cum docti eſſemus* vel *fuiſſemus*; When we had been taught.
Cum docti eſſetis vel *fuiſſetis*; When ye had been taught.
Cum docti eſſent vel *fuiſſent*; When they had been taught.

Futurum.

Si. *Cum doctus ero* vel *fuero*; When I ſhall be taught hereafter.
Cum doctus eris vel *fueris*; When thou ſhalt be taught hereafter.
Cum doctus erit vel *fuerit*; When he ſhall be taught hereafter.
P. *Cum docti erimus* vel *fuerimus*; When we ſhall be taught hereaf.
Cum docti eritis vel *fueritis*; When ye ſhall be taught hereafter.
Cum docti erunt vel *fuerint*; When they ſhall be taught hereafter.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent, and Imperfect Tenſes. *Doceri*; To be taught.
Perfect. & Pluiq. *Doctum eſſe* vel *fuiſſe*; To have, or had been taught.

Future.

Futur. *Doctum iri* vel *docendum eſſe*; To be taught hereafter.

The Supine. *Doctu*, To be taught.

The Participle of the Preſent Tenſe. *Doctus*; Taught.

The Participle of the Future Tenſe. *Docendus*; To be taught hereafter.

Thema Verbi Activi Conjugationis tertiæ.

Lego, legis, legi, legere, legendi, legendo, legendum, lectum, legens, lecturus; To read.

Indicative Mood Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Lego*; I read.
Legis; Thou readeſt.
Legit; He readeth.
Plur. *Legimus*; We read.
Legitis; Ye read.
Legunt; They read.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Legebam*; I was reading.
Legebas; Thou waſt reading.
Legebat; He was reading.
Plur. *Legebamus*; We were reading.
Legebatis; Ye were reading.
Legebant; They were reading.

Perfect.

Sing. *Legi*; I have read.
Legiſti; Thou haſt read.
Legit; He hath read.
Plur. *Legimus*; We have read.
Legiſtis; Ye have read.
Legerunt vel *legere*; They have read.

Pluſquam-

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Legeram*; I had read.
Legeras; Thou hadſt read.
Legerat; He had read.
Plur. *Legeramus*; VVe had read.
Legeratis; Ye had read.
Legerant; They had read.

Future.

Sing. *Legam*; I ſhall or will read.
Leges; Thou ſhalt or wilt read.
Leget; He ſhall or will read.
Plur. *Legemus*; VVe ſhall or will read.
Legetis; Ye ſhall or will read.
Legent; They ſhall or will read.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Lege*; Read thou.
Legat; Let him read.
Plur. *Legamus*; Let us read.
Legite; Read ye.
Legant; Let them read.

Altera Vox.

Sing. *Legito*; Read thou.
Legito; Let him read.
Plur. *Legamus*; Let us read.
Legitote; Read ye.
Legunto; Let them read.

Optative Mood; Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Utinam legam*; I wiſh I read.
Utinam legas; I wiſh thou readeſt.
Utinam legat; I wiſh he read.
Plur. *Utinam legamus*; I wiſh we read.
Utinam legatis; I wiſh ye read.
Utinam legant; I wiſh they read.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Utinam legerem*; I wiſh I were reading.
Utinam legeres; I wiſh thou wert reading.
Utinam legeret; I wiſh he were reading.
Plur. *Utinam legeremus*; I wiſh we were reading.
Utinam legeretis; I wiſh ye were reading.
Utinam legerent; I wiſh they were reading.

Perfect.

Sing. *Utinam legerim*; I wiſh I have read.
Utinam legeris; I wiſh thou haſt read.
Utinam legerit; I wiſh he hath read.
Plur. *Utinam legerimus*; I wiſh we have read.
Utinam legeritis; I wiſh ye have read.
Utinam legerint; I wiſh they have read.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Utinam legiſſem*; I wiſh I had read.
Utinam legiſſes; I wiſh thou haſt read.
Utinam legiſſet; I wiſh he had read.
Plur. *Utinam legiſſemus*; I wiſh we had read.
Utinam legiſſetis; I wiſh ye had read.
Utinam legiſſent; I wiſh they had read.

Future.

Sing. *Utinam legero*; I wiſh I read hereafter.
Utinam legeris; I wiſh thou readeſt hereafter.
Utinam legerit; I wiſh he read hereafter.
Plur. *Utinam legerimus*; I wiſh we read hereafter.
Utinam legeritis; I wiſh ye read hereafter.
Utinam legerint; I wiſh they read hereafter.

Potential Mood; Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Legam*; I may or can read.
Legas; Thou mayſt or canſt read.
Legat; He may or can read.
Plur. *Legamus*; We may or can read.
Legatis; Ye may or can read.
Legant; They may or can read.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Legerem*; I might read.
Legeres; Thou mighteſt read.
Legeret; He might read.
Plur. *Legeremus*; We might read.
Legeretis; Ye might read.
Legerent; They might read.

Perfect.

Sing. *Legerim*; I might have read.
Legeris; Thou mighteſt have read.
Legerit; He might have read.
Plur. *Legerimus*; We might have read.
Legeritis; Ye might have read.
Legerint; They might have read.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Legiſſem*; I might had read.
Legiſſes; Thou mightſt had read.
Legiſſet; He might had read.
Plur. *Legiſſemus*; We might had read.
Legiſſetis; Ye might had read.
Legiſſent; They might had read.

Future.

Sing. *Legero*; I may or can read hereafter.
Legeris; Thou mayſt or canſt read hereafter.
Legerit; He may or can read hereafter.
Plur. *Legerimus*; We may or can read hereafter.
Legeritis; Ye may or can read hereafter.
Legerint; They may or can read hereafter.

Subjunctive Mood; *Preſent Tenſe.*

Sing. *Cum legam*; VVhen I read.
Cum legas; VVhen thou readeſt.
Cum legat; VVhen he readeth.
Plur. *Cum legamus*; VVhen we read.
Cum legatis; VVhen ye read.
Cum legant; VVhen they read.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Cum legerem*; VVhen I was reading.
Cum legeres; VVhen thou waſt reading.
Cum legeret; VVhen he was reading.
Plur. *Cum legeremus*; VVhen we were reading.
Cum legeretis; VVhen ye were reading.
Cum legerent; VVhen they were reading.

Perfect.

Sing. *Cum legerim*; VVhen I have read.
Cum legeris; VVhen thou haſt read.
Cum legerit; VVhen he hath read.
Plur. *Cum legerimus*; VVhen we have read.
Cum legeritis; VVhen ye have read.
Cum legerint; VVhen they have read.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Cum legiſſem*; VVhen I had read.
Cum legiſſes; VVhen thou hadſt read.
Cum legiſſet; VVhen he had read.
Plur. *Cum legiſſemus*; VVhen we had read.
Cum legiſſetis; VVhen ye had read.
Cum legiſſent; VVhen they had read.

Future.

Sing. *Cum legero*; VVhen I ſhall, or will read.
Cum legeris; VVhen thou ſhalt, or wilt read.
Cum legerit; VVhen he ſhall, or will read.
Plur. *Cum legerimus*; VVhen we ſhall, or will read.
Cum legeritis; VVhen ye ſhall, or will read.
Cum legerint; VVhen they ſhall, or will read.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and imperfect. *Legere*; To read.
Perfect and Pluſquamperf *Legiſſe*; To have, or had read.
Future. *Lecturum eſſe*; To read hereafter.

The three Gerunds.

Legendi,	Of reading.
Legendo,	In reading.
Legendum.	To read.

The Supine. *Lectum*; To read.
The Participle of the Preſent Tenſe, *Legens*; Reading.
The Participle of the Future Tenſe, *Lecturus*; To read, or about to read hereafter.

Thema Verbi Paſſivi Conjugationis tertiæ.

Legor, legeris vel *legere, lectus ſum* vel *fui, legi, lectu, lectus, legendus*; To be read.

Indicat. Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Legor*; I am read.
Legeris vel *legere*; Thou art read.
Legitur; He is read.
Plur. *Legimur*; We are read.
Legimini; Ye are read.
Leguntur; They are read.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Legebar*; I was read.
Legebaris vel *legebare*; Thou waſt read.
Legebatur; He was read.
Plur. *Legebamur*; We were read.
Legebamini; Ye were read.
Legebantur; They were read.

Perfect.

Sing. *Lectus ſum* vel *fui*; I have been read.
Lectus es vel *fuiſti*; Thou haſt been read.
Lectus eſt vel *fuit*; He hath been read.
Plur. *Lecti ſumus* vel *fuimus*; VVe have been read.
Lecti eſtis vel *fuiſtis*; Ye have been read.
Lecti ſunt fuerunt vel *fuere*; They have been read.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Lectus eram* vel *fueram*; I had been read.
Lectus eras vel *fueras*; Thou hadſt been read.
Lectus erat vel *fuerat*; He had been read.
Plur. *Lecti eramus* vel *fueramus*; VVe had been read.
Lecti eratis vel *fueratis*; Ye had been read.
Lecti erant vel *fuerant*; They had been read.

Futurum.

Sing. *Legar*; I ſhall, or will be read.
Legeris vel *legere*; Thou ſhalt, or wilt be read.
Legetur; He ſhall, or will be read.
Plur. *Legemur*; VVe ſhall, or will be read.
Legemini; Ye ſhall, or will be read.
Legentur; They ſhall, or will be read.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Legere*; Be thou read.
Legatur; Let him be read.
Plur. *Legamur*; Let us be read.
Legimini; Be ye read.
Legantur; Let them be read.

Altera Vox.

Sing. *Legitor*; Be thou read.
Legitor; Let him be read.
Plur. *Legamur*; Let us be read.
Legiminor; Be ye read.
Leguntor; Let them be read.

Optative Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Utinam legar*; I wiſh I be read.
Utinam legaris vel *legare*; I wiſh thou be read.
Utinam legatur; I wiſh he be read.
Plur. *Utinam legamur*; I wiſh we be read.
Utinam legamini; I wiſh ye be read.
Utinam legantur; I wiſh they be read.

Imperf

Imperfect.

Sing. *Utinam legerer*; I wiſh I were read.
Utinam legereris vel *legerere*; I wiſh thou were read.
Utinam legeretur; I wiſh he were read.
Plur. *Utinam legeremur*; I wiſh we were read.
Utinam legeremini; I wiſh ye were read.
Utinam legerentur; I wiſh they were read.

Perfect.

Si. *Utinam lectus ſim* vel *fuerim*; I wiſh I have been read.
Utinam lectus ſis vel *fueris*; I wiſh thou haſt been read.
Utinam lectus ſit vel *fuerit*; I wiſh he hath been read.
Pl. *Utinam lecti ſimus* vel *fuerimus*; I wiſh we have been read.
Utinam lecti ſitis vel *fueritis*; I wiſh ye have been read.
Utinam lecti ſint vel *fuerint*; I wiſh they have been read.

Pluſquamperfect.

Si. *Utinam lectus eſſem* vel *fuiſſem*; I wiſh I had been read.
Utinam lectus eſſes vel *fuiſſes*; I wiſh thou hadſt been read.
Utinam lectus eſſet vel *fuiſſet*; I wiſh he had been read.
Pl. *Utinam lecti eſſemus* vel *fuiſſemus*; I wiſh we had been read.
Utinam lecti eſſetis vel *fuiſſetis*; I wiſh ye had been read.
Utinam lecti eſſent vel *fuiſſent*; I wiſh they had been read.

Futurum.

Si. *Utinam lectus ero* vel *fuero*; I wiſh I be read hereafter.
Utinam lectus eris vel *fueris*; I wiſh thou be read hereafter.
Utinam lectus erit vel *fuerit*; I wiſh he be read hereafter.
Pl. *Utinam lecti erimus* vel *fuerimus*; I wiſh we be read hereafter.
Utinam lecti eritis vel *fueritis*; I wiſh ye be read hereafter.
Utinam lecti erunt vel *fuerint*; I wiſh they be read hereafter.

Potential Mood Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Legar*; I may or can be read.
Legaris vel *legare*; Thou mayſt or canſt be read.
Legatur; He may or can be read.
Plur. *Legamur*; We may or can be read.
Legamini; Ye may or can be read.
Legantur; They may or can be read.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Legerer*; I might be read.
Legereris vel *legerere*; Thou mighteſt be read.
Legeretur; He might be read.
Plur. *Legeremur*; We might be read.
Legeremini; Ye might be read.
Legerentur; They might be read.

Perfect.

Sing. *Lectus ſim* vel *fuerim*; I might have been read.
Lectus ſis vel *fueris*; Thou mighteſt have been read.
Lectus ſit vel *fuerit*; He might have been read.
Plur. *Lecti ſimus* vel *fuerimus*; We might have been read.
Lecti ſitis vel *fueritis*; Ye might have been read.
Lecti ſint vel *fuerint*; They might have been read.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Lectus eſſem* vel *fuiſſem*; I might had been read.
Lectus eſſes vel *fuiſſes*; Thou mighteſt had been read.
Lectus eſſet vel *fuiſſet*; He might had been read.
Plur. *Lecti eſſemus* vel *fuiſſemus*; We might had been read.
Lecti eſſetis vel *fuiſſetis*; Ye might had been read.
Lecti eſſent vel *fuiſſent*; They might had been read.

Futurum.

Sing. *Lectus ero* vel *fuero*; I may be read hereafter.
Lectus eris vel *fueris*; Thou mayſt be read hereafter.
Lectus erit vel *fuerit*; He may be read hereafter.
Plur. *Lecti erimus* vel *fuerimus*; VVe may be read hereafter.
Lecti eritis vel *fueritis*; Ye may be read hereafter.
Lecti erunt vel *fuerint*; They may be read hereafter.

Subjunctive Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Cum legar*; VVhen I am read.
Cum legaris vel *legare*; VVhen thou art read.
Cum legatur; VVhen he is read.
Plur. *Cum legamur*; VVhen we are read.
Cum legamini; VVhen ye are read.
Cum legantur; VVhen they are read.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Cum legerer*; VVhen I was read.
Cum legereris vel *legerere*; VVhen thou waſt read.
Cum legeretur; VVhen he was read.
Plur. *Cum legeremur*; VVhen we were read.
Cum legeremini; VVhen ye were read.
Cum legerentur; VVhen they were read.

Perfect.

Sing. *Cum lectus ſim* vel *fuerim*; VVhen I have been read.
Cum lectus ſis vel *fueris*; VVhen thou haſt been read.
Cum lectus ſit vel *fuerit*; VVhen he hath been read.
Plur. *Cum lecti ſimus* vel *fuerimus*; VVhen we have been read.
Cum lecti ſitis vel *fueritis*; VVhen ye have been read.
Cum lecti ſint vel *fuerint*; VVhen they have been read.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Cum lectus eſſem* vel *fuiſſem*; VVhen I had been read.
Cum lectus eſſes vel *fuiſſes*; VVhen thou hadſt been read.
Cum lectus eſſet vel *fuiſſet*; VVhen he had been read.
Plur. *Cum lecti eſſemus* vel *fuiſſemus*; VVhen we had been read.
Cum lecti eſſetis vel *fuiſſetis*; VVhen ye had been read.
Cum lecti eſſent vel *fuiſſent*; VVhen they had been read.

Futurum.

Si. *Cum lectus ero* vel *fuero*; VVhen I ſhall be read hereafter.
Cum lectus eris vel *fueris*; VVhen thou ſhalt be read hereafter.
Cum lectus erit vel *fuerit*; VVhen he ſhall be read hereafter.
P. *Cum lecti erimus* vel *fuerimus*; VVhen we ſhall be read hereaft.
Cum lecti eritis vel *fueritis*; VVhen ye ſhall be read hereafter.
Cum lecti erunt vel *fuerint*; VVhen they ſhall be read hereafter.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and Imperfect Tenſe. *Legi*; To be read.
Perfect & Pluſq. *Lectum eſſe* vel *fuiſſe*; To have, or had been read.

Future. *Lectum iri*, vel *legendum eſſe*; To be read hereafter.

The Supine. *Lectu*; To be read.

The Participle of the Preſent Tenſe. *Lectus*; Read.

The Participle of the Future Tenſe. *Legendus*; To be read hereafter.

Thema Verbi Activi Conjugationis quartæ.

Audio, audis, audivi, audire, audiendi, audiendo, audiendum, auditum, audiens, auditurus; To hear.

Indicative Mood Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Audio*; I hear.
Audis; Thou heareſt.
Audit; He heareth.
Plur. *Audimus*; VVe hear.
Auditis; Ye hear.
Audiunt; They hear.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Audiebam*; I was hearing.
Audiebas; Thou waſt hearing.
Audiebat; He was hearing.
Plur. *Audiebamus*; VVe were hearing.
Audiebatis; Ye were hearing.
Audiebant; They were hearing.

Perfect.

Sing. *Audivi*; I have heard.
Audiviſti; Thou haſt heard.
Audivit; He hath heard.
Plur. *Audivimus*; VVe have heard.
Audiviſtis; Ye have heard.
Audiverunt vel *audivere*; They have heard.

Pluſquam-

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Audiveram*; I had heard.
Audiveras; Thou hadſt heard.
Audiverat; He had heard.
Plur. *Audiveramus*; We had heard.
Audiveratis; Ye had heard.
Audiverant; They had heard.

Future.

Sing. *Audiam*; I ſhall or will hear.
Audies; Thou ſhalt or wilt hear.
Audiet; He ſhall or will hear.
Plur. *Audiemus*; We ſhall or will hear.
Audietis; Ye ſhall or will hear.
Audient; They ſhall or will hear.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Audi*; Hear thou.
Audiat; Let him hear.
Plur. *Audiamus*; Let us hear.
Audite; Hear ye.
Audiant; Let them hear.

Altera Vox.

Sing. *Audito*; Hear thou.
Audito; Let him hear.
Plur. *Audiamus*; Let us hear.
Auditote; Hear ye.
Audiunto; Let them hear.

Optative Mood; Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Utinam audiam*; I wiſh I hear.
Utinam audias; I wiſh thou heareſt.
Utinam audiat; I wiſh he hear.
Plur. *Utinam audiamus*; I wiſh we hear.
Utinam audiatis; I wiſh ye hear.
Utinam audiant; I wiſh they hear.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Utinam audirem*; I wiſh I were hearing.
Utinam audires; I wiſh thou wert hearing.
Utinam audiret; I wiſh he were hearing.
Plur. *Utinam audiremus*; I wiſh we were hearing.
Utinam audiretis; I wiſh ye were hearing.
Utinam audirent; I wiſh they were hearing.

Perfect.

Sing. *Utinam audiverim*; I wiſh I have heard.
Utinam audiveris; I wiſh thou haſt heard.
Utinam audiverit; I wiſh he hath heard.
Plur. *Utinam audiverimus*; I wiſh we have heard.
Utinam audiveritis; I wiſh ye have heard.
Utinam audiverint; I wiſh they have heard.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Utinam audiviſſem*; I wiſh I had heard.
Utinam audiviſſes; I wiſh thou hadſt heard.
Utinam audiviſſet; I wiſh he had heard.
Plur. *Utinam audiviſſemus*; I wiſh we had heard.
Utinam audiviſſetis; I wiſh ye had heard.
Utinam audiviſſent; I wiſh they had heard.

Futurum.

Sing. *Utinam audivero*; I wiſh I hear hereafter.
Utinam audiveris; I wiſh thou heareſt hereafter.
Utinam audiverit; I wiſh he hear hereafter.
Plur. *Utinam audiverimus*; I wiſh we hear hereafter.
Utinam audiveritis; I wiſh ye hear hereafter.
Utinam audiverint; I wiſh they hear hereafter.

Potential Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Audiam*; I may or can hear.
Audias; Thou mayſt or canſt hear.
Audiat; He may or can hear.
Plur. *Audiamus*; We may or can hear.
Audiatis; Ye may or can hear.
Audiant; They may or can hear.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Audirem*; I might hear.
Audires; Thou mighteſt hear.
Audiret; He might hear.
Plur. *Audiremus*; We might hear.
Audiretis; Ye might hear.
Audirent; They might hear.

Perfect.

Sing. *Audiverim*; I might have heard.
Audiveris; Thou mighteſt have heard.
Audiverit; He might have heard.
Plur. *Audiverimus*; We might have heard.
Audiveritis; Ye might have heard.
Audiverint; They might have heard.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Audiviſſem*; I might had heard.
Audiviſſes; Thou mighteſt had heard.
Audiviſſet; He might had heard.
Plur. *Audiviſſemus*; We might had heard.
Audiviſſetis; Ye might had heard.
Audiviſſent; They might had heard.

Futurum.

Sing. *Audivero*; I may or can hear hereafter.
Audiveris; Thou mayſt or canſt hear hereafter.
Audiverit; He may or can hear hereafter.
Plur. *Audiverimus*; We may or can hear hereafter.
Audiveritis; Ye may or can hear hereafter.
Audiverint; They may or can hear hereafter.

Subjunct. Mood Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Cum audiam*; When I hear.
Cum audias; When thou heareſt.
Cum audiat; When he heareth.
Plur. *Cum audiamus*; When we hear.
Cum audiatis; When ye hear.
Cum audiant; When they hear.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Cum audirem*; When I was hearing.
Cum audires; When thou waſt hearing.
Cum audiret; When he was hearing.
Plur. *Cum audiremus*; When we were hearing.
Cum audiretis; When ye were hearing.
Cum audirent; When they were hearing.

Perfect.

Sing. *Cum audiverim*; When I have heard.
Cum audiveris; When thou haſt heard.
Cum audiverit; When he hath heard.
Plur. *Cum audiverimus*; When we have heard.
Cum audiveritis; When ye have heard.
Cum audiverint; When they have heard.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Cum audiviſſem*; When I had heard.
Cum audiviſſes; When thou hadſt heard.
Cum audiviſſet; When he had heard.
Plur. *Cum audiviſſemus*; When we had heard.
Cum audiviſſetis; When ye had heard.
Cum audiviſſent; When they had heard.

Futurum.

Sing. *Cum audivero*; When I ſhall or will hear.
Cum audiveris; When thou ſhalt or wilt hear.
Cum audiverit; When he ſhall or will hear.
Plur. *Cum audiverimus*; When we ſhall or will hear.
Cum audiveritis; When ye ſhall or will hear.
Cum audiverint; When they ſhall or will hear.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent, and Preter imperfect Tenſes. *Audire*; To hear.
Perfect. & Pluſq. Audiviſſe; To have, or had heard.
Futur. Auditurum eſſe; To hear hereafter.

The three Gerunds.

Audiendi, } Of hearing.
Audiendo, } In hearing.
Audiendum, } To hear.

The Supine. *Auditum*; To hear.
The Participle of the Preſent Tenſe, *Audiens*; Hearing.
The Participle of the Future Tenſe, *Auditurus*; To hear, or about to hear hereafter.

Thema Verbi Paſſivi Conjugationis quartæ.

AUdior, *audiris* vel *audire*, *auditus ſum* vel *fui*, *audiri*, *auditu*, *auditus*, *audiendus*; To be heard.

Indicat. Mood Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Audior*, I am heard.
Audiris, *vel audire*; Thou art heard.
Auditur; He is heard.
Plur. *Audimur*; We are heard.
Audimini; Ye are heard.
Audiuntur; They are heard.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Audiebar*; I was heard.
Audiebaris, vel *audiebare*; Thou waſt heard.
Audiebatur; He was heard.
Plur. *Audiebamur*; We were heard.
Audiebamini; Ye were heard.
Audiebantur; They were heard.

Perfect.

Sing. *Auditus ſum*, vel *fui*; I have been heard.
Auditus es, vel *fuiſti*; Thou haſt been heard.
Auditus eſt, vel *fuit*; He hath been heard.
Plur. *Auditi ſumus*, vel *fuimus*; We have been heard.
Auditi eſtis, vel *fuiſtis*; Ye have been heard.
Auditi ſunt fuerunt, vel *fuere*; They have been heard.

Pluſquam-

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Auditus eram*, vel *fueram*; I had been heard.
Auditus eras, vel *fueras*; Thou hadſt been heard.
Auditus erat, vel *fuerat*; He had been heard.
Plur. *Auditi eramus*, vel *fueramus*; We had been heard.
Auditi eratis, vel *fueratis*; Ye had been heard.
Auditi erant, vel *fuerant*; They had been heard.

Futurum.

Sing. *Audiar*; I ſhall, or will be heard.
Audieris, vel *audiere*; Thou ſhalt, or wilt be heard.
Audietur; He ſhall, or will be heard.
Plur. *Audiemur*; We ſhall, or will be heard.
Audiemini; Ye ſhall, or will be heard.
Audientur; They ſhall, or will be heard.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Audire*; Be thou heard.
Audiatur; Let him be heard.
Plur. *Audiamur*; Let us be heard.
Audimini; Be ye heard.
Audiantur; Let them be heard.

Altera Vox.

Sing. *Auditor*; Be thou heard.
Auditor; Let him be heard.
Plur. *Audiamur*; Let us be heard.
Audiminor; Be ye heard.
Audiuntor; Let them be heard.

Optative Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Utinam audiar*, I wiſh I be heard.
Utinam audiaris, vel *audiare*; I wiſh thou be heard.
Utinam audiatur; I wiſh he be heard.
Plur. *Utinam audiamur*; I wiſh we be heard.
Utinam audiamini; I wiſh ye be heard.
Utinam audiantur; I wiſh they be heard.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Utinam audirer*; I wiſh I were heard.
Utinam audireris vel *audirere*; I wiſh thou were heard.
Utinam audiretur; I wiſh he were heard.
Plur. *Utinam audiremur*; I wiſh we were heard.
Utinam audiremini; I wiſh ye were heard.
Utinam audirentur; I wiſh they were heard.

Perfect.

Si. *Utinam auditus ſim* vel *fuerim*; I wiſh I have been heard.
Utinam auditus ſis vel *fueris*; I wiſh thou haſt been heard.
Utinam auditus ſit vel *fuerit*; I wiſh he hath been heard.
Pl. *Utinam auditi ſimus* vel *fuerimus*; I wiſh we have been heard.
Utinam auditi ſitis vel *fueritis*; I wiſh ye have been heard.
Utinam auditi ſint vel *fuerint*; I wiſh they have been heard.

Pluſquamperfect.

Si. *Utinam auditus eſſem* vel *fuiſſem*; I wiſh I had been heard.
Utinam auditus eſſes vel *fuiſſes*; I wiſh thou hadſt been heard.
Utinam auditus eſſet vel *fuiſſet*; I wiſh he had been heard.
Pl *Utinam auditi eſſemus* vel *fuiſſemus*; I wiſh we had been heard.
Utinam auditi eſſetis vel *fuiſſetis*; I wiſh ye had been heard.
Utinam auditi eſſent vel *fuiſſent*; I wiſh they had been heard.

Futurum.

Si. *Utinam auditus ero* vel *fuero*; I wiſh I be heard hereafter.
Utinam auditus eris vel *fueris*; I wiſh thou be heard hereafter.
Utinam auditus erit vel *fuerit*; I wiſh he be heard hereafter.
Pl. *Utin. auditi erimus* vel *fuerimus*; I wiſh we be heard hereafter.
Utin. auditi eritis vel *fueritis*; I wiſh ye be heard hereafter.
Utin. auditi erunt vel *fuerint*; I wiſh they be heard hereaf.

The Potential Mood; Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Audiar*; I may or can be heard.
Audiaris vel *audiare*; Thou mayſt or canſt be heard.
Audiatur; He may or can be heard.
Plur. *Audiamur*; We may or can be heard.
Audiamini; Ye may or can be heard.
Audiantur; They may or can be heard.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Audirer*; I might be heard.
Audireris vel *audirere*; Thou mighteſt be heard.
Audiretur; He might be heard.
Plur. *Audiremur*; We might be heard.
Audiremini; Ye might be heard.
Audirentur; They might be heard.

Perfect.

Sing. *Auditus ſim* vel *fuerim*; I might have been heard.
Auditus ſis vel *fueris*; Thou mighteſt have been heard.
Auditus ſit vel *fuerit*; He might have been heard.
Plur. *Auditi ſimus* vel *fuerimus*; We might have been heard.
Auditi ſitis vel *fueritis*; Ye might have been heard.
Auditi ſint vel *fuerint*; They might have been heard.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Auditus eſſem* vel *fuiſſem*; I might had been heard.
Auditus eſſes vel *fuiſſes*; Thou mighteſt had been heard.
Auditus eſſet vel *fuiſſet*; He might had been heard.
Plur. *Auditi eſſemus* vel *fuiſſemus*; We might had been heard.
Auditi eſſetis vel *fuiſſetis*; Ye might had been heard.
Auditi eſſent vel *fuiſſent*; They might had been heard.

Futurum.

Sing. *Auditus ero* vel *fuero*; I may be heard hereafter.
Auditus eris vel *fueris*; Thou mayſt be heard hereafter.
Auditus erit vel *fuerit*; He may be heard hereafter.
Plur. *Auditi erimus* vel *fuerimus*; We may be heard hereafter.
Auditi eritis vel *fueritis*; Ye may be heard hereafter.
Auditi erunt vel *fuerint*; They may be heard hereafter.

Subjunctive Mood; Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Cum audiar*; When I am heard.
Cum audiaris vel *audiare*; When thou art heard.
Cum audiatur; When he is heard.
Plur. *Cum audiamur*; When we are heard.
Cum audiamini; When ye are heard.
Cum audiantur; When they are heard.

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Cum audirer*; When I was heard.
Cum audireris vel *audirere*; When thou waſt heard.
Cum audiretur; When he was heard.
Plur. *Cum audiremur*; When we were heard.
Cum audiremini; When ye were heard.
Cum audirentur; When they were heard.

Perfect.

Sing. *Cum auditus ſim* vel *fuerim*; When I have been heard.
Cum auditus ſis vel *fueris*; When thou haſt been heard.
Cum auditus ſit vel *fuerit*; When he hath been heard.
Plur. *Cum auditi ſimus* vel *fuerimus*; When we have been heard.
Cum auditi ſitis vel *fueritis*; When ye have been heard.
Cum auditi ſint vel *fuerint*; When they have been heard.

Pluſquamperfect.

Si. *Cum auditus eſſem* vel *fuiſſem*; When I had been heard.
Cum auditus eſſes vel *fuiſſes*; When thou hadſt been heard.
Cum auditus eſſet vel *fuiſſet*; When he had been heard.
Pl. *Cum auditi eſſemus* vel *fuiſſemus*; When we had been heard.
Cum auditi eſſetis vel *fuiſſetis*; When ye had been heard.
Cum auditi eſſent vel *fuiſſent*; When they had been heard.

Futurum.

Si. *Cum auditus ero* vel *fuero*; When I ſhall be heard hereafter.
Cum auditus eris vel *fueris*; When thou ſhalt be heard hereafter.
Cum auditus erit vel *fuerit*; When he ſhall be heard hereafter.
P. *Cum auditi erimus* vel *fuerimus*; When we ſhall be heard hereaf.
Cum auditi eritis vel *fueritis*; When ye ſhall be heard hereafter.
Cum auditi erunt vel *fuerint*; When they ſhall be heard hereafter.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent, and Imperfect Tenſes. *Audiri*; To be heard.
Perfect. & Pluſq. *Auditum eſſe* vel *fuiſſe*; To have, or had been heard.

Future. *Auditum iri, audiendus* vel *audiendum eſſe*; To be heard hereafter.

The Supine. *Auditu*; To be heard.

The Participle of the Preſent Tenſe. *Auditus*; Heard.

The Participle of the Future Tenſe. *Audiendus*; To be heard hereafter.

Verbum compoſitæ figuræ conjugatur ut ſimplicis, & contra, ut *Sedeo ſedes* in præterito *ſedi: poſſideo, poſſides, poſſedi.* Excipiuntur quædam: ut *Maneo manſi, immineo imminui.* Et *do* eſt primæ conjugationis, *reddo, addo,* tertiæ.

Si verbum compoſitum mutet *a* ſimplicis in *i*, ſupinum retinebit *e*: ut *facio feci factum: reficio refeci refectum.* Excipiuntur verba in *do*: ut *Cado cecidi caſum: recido recidi recaſum.* Et in *go*: ut *Ago egi actum, adigo adegi adactum.* Et compoſita à *Sapio* & *habeo* quia retinent *i* in ſupino. *Deſipui deſipitum, inhibui, inhibitum.* Item à *ſalio*, & *ſtatuo*, quæ pro *a* in ſupino, retinent *u*: ut *inſilio inſilui inſultum, Inſtitui inſtitutum.* Hoc etiam notatu dignum: Verba mutantia *e* in *i*, non perdunt *e* ſimplicis in præteritis & ſupinis: ut *Emo emi emptum: redimo redemi redemptum*: ſic *ſedeo, inſideo*, &c. Compoſita à *teneo* non habent *e* in præteritis, ſed ſupinis. *Contineo continui contentum. Cædo* & *lædo* mutant *æ* diphthongum in *i* longum quod retinent compoſita in præteritis & ſupinis.

Cum ſimplex geminat principium præteriti, compoſitum non geminat: ut *Mordeo momordi, Remordeo remordi, pello pepuli, compello compuli.* Excipies compoſita à *do, ſto, diſco, poſco* quia, ſemper geminant: ut *credo credidi, reſto reſtiti, ediſco edidiſci, repoſco repopoſci.* Sic olim plura: compoſita à *curro*, ut *decurro decurri.* Sed nunc inter compoſita verbi *curro*, ſolum *præcurro* geminat principium. A *pungo* ſolum *repungo* geminat.

Quoties præſenti fuerit *a*, non aberit ſupino: licet in præterito mutetur: ut *facio feci factum. Fallo ſefelli falſum.*

Quæcunque carent præteritis etiam carent ſupinis: ut *polleo, gliſco*, &c.

Exempla

Exempla quædam Verborum Conjugationis primæ.

Æquo, avi, are; To make equal.
Albo, avi, are; To make white.
Æſtuo, avi, are; To be hot.
Do, dedi, dare; To give.
Circundo, dedi, dare; To encompaſs.
Venundo, dedi, dare; To ſell.
Peſſundo, dedi, dare; To trample down.
Sto, ſteti, ſtare; To ſtand.
Præſto, ſtiti, ſtare; To do, or perform.
Lavo, avi, otum, are; To wath.
Poto, avi, otum, are; To drink.
Juvo, juvi, jutum; To help.
Cubo, ui, are; To lye.
Domo, ui, are; To daunt.
Sono, ui, are; To ſound.
Frico, ui, ctum; To rub.
Mico, ui, care, ſup. caret; To ſhine.
Neco, ui, nectum, vel *necavi, necatum*; To ſlay.
Tono, ui, itum; To thunder.
Veto, ui, itum; To forbid.

Exempla quædam Verborum Conjugationis ſecundæ.

Abeo, ui, ere; To have.
Prohibeo, ui, ere; To forbid.
Arceo, ui, ere, ſup. caret; To drive away.
Pateo, ui, ſſum; To be open.
Miſceo, miſcui, miſtum; To mix, *or* confound.
Torreo, ui, toſtum; To roſt, *or* burn.
Cenſeo, cenſui, ſum; To judge, *or* eſteem.
Abſtineo, ui, ſup. caret; To abſtain.
Careo, ui, ſſum; To want.
Timeo, ui, ſup. caret; To fear.
Surdeo, ui; To be deaf.

Prandeo, ſi, ſum; To dine.
Video, di, ſum; To ſee.
Mordeo, momordi, morſum; To bite.
Tondeo, totondi, ſum; To clip, *or* trim.
Paveo, pavi, ſup. caret; To fear.
Fleo, flevi, fletum; To ſleep.
Oleo, ui, itum; To ſmell.
Suadeo, ſi, ſum; To Councel.
Sorbeo, pſi, ptum; To ſup.
Hæreo, ſi, ſum; To ſtick ſtill.
Mulgeo, ſi, ſum; To mitigate.
Frigeo, frixi; *ſup. caret*; To be cold.
Luceo, luxi; *ſup. caret*; To ſhine.
Conniveo, connixi; *ſup. caret*; To wink, *or* connive.

Hic ſciendum, quod, quæcunq; carent, ſupinis, careant etiam omnibus à ſupinis formandis: ut ſunt Participia, Verbalia in *io*, &c.

Exempla quædam Verborum Conjugationis tertiæ.

Aſpicio, xi, ctum; To behold.
Facio, ci, ctum; To do.
Inficio, eci, ectum; To infect.
Elicio, cui, icitum; To allure.
Fodio, di, ſſum; To dig, *or* delve.
Fugio, gi, tum; To flee.
Cupio, ivi, itum; To deſire.
Rapio, ui, ptum; To raviſh, *or* take by violence.
Pario, peperi, partum; To bring forth.
Quatio, ſſi, ſſum; To ſhake.
Arguo, ui, utum; To accuſe.
Imbuo, ui, utum; To anoint, moiſten, or wet.
Diluo, ui, utum; To waſh, or put away.
Bibo, bibi, bibitum; To drink.
Scribo, pſi, ptum; To write.
Creſco, crevi, cretum; To grow.
Cognoſco, vi, itum; To know.
Poſco, popoſci, poſcere; To require.
Compeſco, ui, itum; To ſtay, *or* reſtrain.

Conquiniſco, conquexi, ſup. caret; To ſtoop.
Vinco, ci, ctum; To overcome.
Dico, xi, ctum; To ſay.
Parco, peperci, parcitum; To ſpare.
Ico, ici, ictum; To ſtrike.
Cado, cecidi, caſum; To fall.
Tendo, tetendi, tenſum; To bend, *or* ſtretch forth.
Addo, addidi, additum; To add.
Tundo, tutudi, tunſum; To beat, *or* bray.
Claudo, clauſi, ſum; To ſhut.
Affligo, xi, ctum; To afflict, or moleſt.
Pingo, xi, ctum; To paint.
Pungo, pupugi, punctum; To prick, *or* ſting.
Frango, fregi, ctum; To break.
Mergo, ſi, ſum; To drown.
Figo, xi, xum; To faſten.
Trabo, xi, ctum; To draw.
Colo, ui, cultum; To worſhip.
Fallo, fefelli, falſum; To deceive.
Tollo, ſuſtuli, ſublatum; To take away.
Sallo, ſalli, ſalſum; To ſalt.
Pello, pepuli, pulſum; To put away.
Vomo, ui, itum; To vomit.
Fremo, ui, itum; To rore, and make a noiſe.
Tremo, ui, ſup. caret; To tremble.
Demo, pſi, ptum; To take away.
Emo, emi, ptum; To buy.
Premo, ſſi, ſſum; To preſs down.
Gigno, genui, itum; To beget.
Cano, cecini, cantum; To Sing.
Repo, repſi, ptum; To creep.
Rumpo, pi, ptum; To break.
Coquo, xi, ctum; To boyl, *or* ſeeth.
Relinquo, liqui, ctum; To leave.
Tero, trivi, tritum; To conſume.
Uro, uſſi, uſtum; To burn.
Verro, ri, vel *ſi, verſum*; To bruſh, ſcour, *or* ſweep.
Curro, cucurri, curſum; To run.
Laceſſo, ivi, itum; To provoke.
Faceſſo, ſi, ſum; To do, *or* to go to do.
Pinſo, pinſui, piſtum; To bake.
Plecto, xi, xum; To puniſh.
Pecto, xi, vel *xui, xum*; To comb, *or* dreſs.
Peto, ivi, itum; To ſeek, *or* inquire.

Mitto miſi, ſſum ; To ſend.
Sterto, ui, ſup. caret ; To ſnort, *or* ſleep.
Vivo, xi, ctum ; To live.
Solvo, vi, utum ; To looſe, *or* pay debt.
Calvo, vi, ſup. caret ; To fruſtrate, *or* deceive.
Nexo, nexui, nexum ; To knit, *or* bind.

Hoc Notandum, ſi alicui præteritum deſit, capi illud à Synonimo ; ut *Furo inſanivi*, ab *inſanio*. *Aio dixi* à *dico*. *Scabo* in ſupino *fricum*, à *frico*.

Exempla quædam Verborum Conjugationis quartæ.

Crocio, ivi, itum ; To croke, *or* cry like a Crow.
Scio, vi, itum ; To know.
Sopio, ire, itum ; To bring on ſleep.
Garrio, ivi, itum ; To talk fooliſhly.
Redeo, ivi, itum ; To return.
Ambio, ivi, itum ; To go about.
Singultio, tivi, gultum ; To ſigh and ſob.
Sepelio, ivi, ultum ; To bury.
Væneo, ivi, vænum ; To be ſold.
Venio, veni, ventum ; To come.
Amicio, amicui, ctum ; To cloath.
Vincio, nxi, ctum ; To bind.
Sancio, nxi, nctum ; To Statute under a penalty.
Haurio, ſi, ſtum ; To draw.
Salio, ui, ltum ; To leap
Sepio, pſi, ptum ; To hedge.
Cambio, pſi, ptum ; To change money.
Senſio, ſi, ſum ; To think.
Fulcio, ſi, tum ; To fortify, *or* hold up.
Sarcio, ſi, rtum ; To mend.
Farcio, ſi, rtum ; To fill.
Raucio, ſi, ſum ; To be hoarce.
Aperio, ui, ertum ; To open.
Comperio, peri, rtum ; To find.

De

De Verbis anomalis.

VErbum anomalum vel anorme eſt, quod contra aliorum regulam conjugatur; ut *Sum*, *fero*, *fio*, *nolo*, *volo*, *eo*, *queo*, &c.

Quid Verbum Subſtantivum, & quot.

Verbum Subſtantivum eſt quod aliis Verbis ſubſtat in conjugando & reſolvendo; ut, *Lego*, id eſt *ſum legens*. *Legor*, *Lectus ſum* in præterito. *Sum* unicum eſt Verbum Subſtantivum. *Fio* Verbum ſubſtantivum non eſt, ut nec *Exto*, nec *Exiſto*; De quibus lege *Laurentium Vallam*.

The Verb *Sum*.

Sum, es, fui, eſſe, futurus; to be.

Indicative Mood, Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. SUM, I am; *es*, thou art; *eſt*, he is.
Plur. *Sumus*, we are; *eſtis*, ye are; *ſunt* they are.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Eram*, I was; *eras*, thou waſt; *erat*, he was.
Plur. *Eramus*, we were; *eratis*, ye were; *erant*, they were.

Perfect.

Sing. *Fui*, I have been; *fuiſti*, thou haſt been; *fuit*, he hath been.
Plur. *Fuimus*, we have been; *fuiſtis*, ye have been; *fuerunt* vel *fuere*, they have been.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Fueram*, I had been; *fueras*, thou hadſt been; *fuerat*, he had been.
Plur. *Fueramus*, we had been; *fueratis*, ye had been; *fuerant*, they had been.

Future.

Sing. *Ero*, I ſhall, or will be; *eris*, thou ſhalt, or will be; *erit*, he ſhall, or will be.
Plur. *Erimus*, we ſhall, or will be; *eritis*, ye ſhall, or will be; *erunt*, they ſhall, or will be.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Sis* vel *eſto*, be thou ; *ſit*, let him be.
Plur. *Simus*, let us be ; *ſitis*, *eſte*, vel *eſtote*, be ye ; *ſint* vel *ſunto*, let them be.

Optative Mood ; Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Utinam ſim*, I wiſh I be ; *utinam ſis*, I wiſh thou beeſt ; *utinam ſit*, I wiſh he be.
Plur. *Utinam ſimus*, I wiſh we be ; *utinam ſitis*, I wiſh ye be ; *utinam ſint*, I wiſh they be.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Utinam eſſem*, I wiſh I were ; *utinam eſſes*, I wiſh thou wert ; *utinam eſſet*, I wiſh he were.
Plur. *Utinam eſſemus*, I wiſh we were ; *utinam eſſetis*, I wiſh ye were ; *utinam eſſent*, I wiſh they were.

Perfect.

Sing. *Utinam fuerim*, I wiſh I have been ; *utinam fueris*, I wiſh thou haſt been ; *utinam fuerit*, I wiſh he hath been.
Plur. *Utinam fuerimus*, I wiſh we have been ; *utinam fueritis*, I wiſh ye have been ; *utinam fuerint*, I wiſh they have been.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Utinam fuiſſem*, I wiſh I had been ; *utinam fuiſſes*, I wiſh thou hadſt been ; *utinam fuiſſet*, I wiſh he had been.
Plur. *Utinam fuiſſemus*, I wiſh we had been ; *utinam fuiſſetis*, I wiſh ye had been ; *utinam fuiſſent*, I wiſh they had been.

Future.

Sing. *Utinam fuero*, I wiſh I be hereafter ; *utinam fueris*, I wiſh thou be hereafter ; *utinam fuerit*, I wiſh he be hereafter.
Plur. *Utinam fuerimus*, I wiſh we be hereafter ; *utinam fueritis*, I wiſh ye be hereafter ; *utinam fuerint*, I wiſh they be hereafter.

Potential

Potential Mood; Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Sim*, I may or can be; *ſis*, thou mayſt or canſt be; *ſit*, he may or can be.

Plur. *Simus*, we may or can be; *ſitis*, ye may or can be; *ſint*, they may or can be.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Eſſem*, I might or could be; *eſſes*, thou mighteſt or couldſt be; *eſſet*, he might or could be.

Plur. *Eſſemus*, we might or could be; *eſſetis*, ye might or couldſt be; *eſſent*, they might or could be.

Perfect.

Sing. *Fuerim*, I might, could, ſhould, or ought to have been; *fueris*, thou mighteſt, could, ſhould, or ought to have been; *fuerit*, he might, could, ſhould, or ought to have been.

Plur. *Fuerimus*, We might, could, ſhould, or ought to have been; *fueritis*, ye might, could, ſhould, or ought to have been; *fuerint*, they might, could, ſhould, or ought to have been.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Fuiſſem*, I might, could, ſhould, or ought to had been; *fuiſſes*, thou mighteſt, could, ſhould, or ought to had been; *fuiſſet*, he might, could, ſhould, or ought to had been.

Plur. *Fuiſſemus*, we might, could, ſhould, or ought to had been; *fuiſſetis*, ye might, could, ſhould, or ought to had been; *fuiſſent*, they might, could, ſhould, or ought to had been.

Future.

Sing. *Fuero*, I may or can be hereafter; *fueris*, thou mayſt or canſt be hereafter; *fuerit*, he may or can be hereafter.

Plur. *Fuerimus*, we may or can be hereafter; *fueritis*, ye may or can be hereafter; *fuerint*, they may or can be hereafter.

Subjunctive

Subjunctive Mood; Preſent Tenſe.

Sing. *Cum ſim*, When I am; *cum ſis*, when thou art; *cum ſit*, when he is.
Plur. *Cum ſimus*, When we are; *cum ſitis*, when ye are; *cum ſint*, when they are.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Cum eſſem*, When I was; *cum eſſes*, when thou waſt; *cum eſſet*, when he was.
Plur. *Cum eſſemus*, When we were; *cum eſſetis*, when ye were; *cum eſſent*, when they were.

Perfect.

Sing. *Cum fuerim*, When I have been; *cum fueris*, when thou haſt been; *cum fuerit*, when he hath been.
Plur. *Cum fuerimus*, When we have been; *cum fueritis*, when ye have been; *cum fuerint*, when they have been.

Pluſquamperfect.

Sing. *Cum fuiſſem*, When I had been; *cum fuiſſes*, when thou hadſt been; *cum fuiſſet*, when he had been.
Plur. *Cum fuiſſemus*, When we had been; *cum fuiſſetis*, when ye had been; *cum fuiſſent*, when they had been.

Future.

Sing. *Cum fuero*, When I ſhall or will be; *cum fueris*, when thou ſhalt or wilt be; *cum fuerit*, when he ſhall or will be.
Plur. *Cum fuerimus*, When we ſhall or will be; *cum fueritis*, when ye ſhall or will be; *cum fuerint*, when they ſhall or will be.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and Imperfect Tenſe. *Eſſe*, to be.
Perfect and Pluſquamperfect. *Fuiſſe*, to have, *or* had been.
Future Tenſe. *Fore* vel *futurum eſſe*, to be hereafter.

Poſſum.

POSSUM.

P*ossum, potes, potui, posse, potens*; To be able.

Indicative Mood.

Preſent.	Sing.	*Poſſum, potes, poteſt.*
	Plur.	*Poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt.*
Imperf.	Sing.	*Poteram, poteras, poterat.*
	Plur.	*Poteramus, poteratis, poterant.*
Perfect.	Sing.	*Potui, potuiſti, potuit.*
	Plur.	*Potuimus, potuiſtis, potuerunt,* vel *potuere.*
Pluſq.	Sing.	*Poteram, poteras, poterat.*
	Plur.	*Poteramus, poteratis, poterant.*
Future.	Sing.	*Potero, poteris, poterit.*
	Plur.	*Poterimus, poteritis, poterunt.*

Imperativo caret.

Optat. Subjunct. and *Potent. Modes.*

Preſent.	Sing.	*Poſſim, poſſis, poſſit.*
	Plur.	*Poſſimus, poſſitis, poſſint.*
Imperf.	Sing.	*Poſſem, poſſes, poſſet.*
	Plur.	*Poſſemus, poſſetis, poſſent.*
Perfect.	Sing.	*Potuerim, potueris, potuerit.*
	Plur.	*Potuerimus, potueritis, potuerint.*
Pluſq.	Sing.	*Potuiſſem, potuiſſes, potuiſſet.*
	Plur.	*Potuiſſemus, potuiſſetis, potuiſſent.*
Future.	Sing.	*Potuero, potueris, potuerit.*
	Plur.	*Potuerimus, potueritis, potuerint.*

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and Imperfect. *Poſſe.*
Perfect and Pluſquamperfect. *Potuiſſe.*

VOLO.

V*olo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volendo, volendum, ſupinis caret, volens*; To will, or to be willing.

Indicative

Indicativus.

Præſens. *Volo, vis, vult, volumus, vultis, volunt.*
Imperfect. *Volebam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.*
Perfect. *Volui, iſti, it, imus, iſtis, erunt*, vel *ere.*
Pluſquam. *Volueram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant.*
Futurum. *Volam, les, les, lemus, letis, lent.*

Imperativo caret.

Optat. Subjunct. & Potent.

Præſens. *Velim, lis, lit, limus, litis, lint.*
Imperfect. *Vellem, les, let, lemus, letis, lent.*
Perfect. *Voluerim, ris, rit, rimus, ritis, rint.*
Pluſquam. *Voluiſſem, ſes, ſet, ſemus, ſetis, ſent.*
Futurum. *Voluero, ris, rit, rimus, ritis, rint.*

Infinitivus.

Præſens & præterit. Imperfect. *Velle.*
Perfect. & Pluſquamperfect. *Voluiſſe.*
Futurum deeſt.
Participium præſentis temporis, *Volens.*

NOLO.

NOlo, non vis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo, nolendum; ſupinis caret, nolens; To nill, or to be unwilling.

Indicativus.

Præſens. *Nolo, nonvis, nonvult, nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.*
Imperfect. *Nolebam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.*
Perfect. *Nolui, iſti, it, imus, iſtis, erunt* vel *ere.*
Pluſquam. *Nolueram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant.*
Futurum. *Nolam, les, let, lemus, letis, lent.*

Imperativus.

Præſens. *Noli, nolite.*
Altera vox. *Nolito, Nolitote.*

Optat.

Optat. Subjunct. & Potent.

Præſens. *Nolim, lis, lit, limus, litis, lint.*
Imperfect. *Nollem, les, let, lemus, letis, lent.*
Perfect. *Noluerim, ris, rit, rimus, ritis, rint.*
Pluſquam. *Noluiſſem, ſes, ſet, ſemus, ſetis, ſent.*
Futurum. *Noluero, ris, rit, rimus, ritis, rint.*

Infinitivus.

Præſens & Præteritum Imperfect. *Nolle.*
Perfect & Pluſquamperfect. *Noluiſſe.*
Futurum deeſt.
Participium præſentis temporis. *Nolens.*

M A L O.

M*Alo, mavis, malui, malle, malendi, malendo, malendum; ſupinis caret, malens:* To have rather, or to be more willing.

Indicativus.

Præſens. *Malo, mavis, mavult, malumus, mavultis, malunt*
Imperfect. *Malebam, bas, bat, amus, atis, ant.*
Perfect. *Malui, iſti, it, imus, iſtis, erunt* vel *ere.*
Pluſquam. *Malueram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant.*
Futurum. *Malam, les, let, lemus, letis, lent.*

Imperativo caret.

Optat. Subjunct. & Potent.

Præſens. *Malim, lis, lit, limus, litis, lint.*
Imperfect. *Mallem, les, let, lemus, letis, lent.*
Perfect. *Maluerim, ris, rit, rimus, ritis, rint.*
Pluſquam. *Maluiſſem, ſes, ſet, ſemus, ſetis, ſent.*
Futurum. *Maluero, ris, rit, rimus, ritis, rint.*

Infinitivus.

Præſens & Præteritum Imperfect. *Malle.*
Perfect & Pluſquamperfect. *Maluiſſe.*

EDO.

EDO.

EDO, edis vel *es, edi, edere* vel *eſſe*; *edendi, edendo, edendum*: *eſum eſu*, vel *eſtum, eſtu*: *edens, eſurus*, vel *eſturus*: To eat.

Indicativus.

Præſens. *Edo, edis*, vel *es, edit* vel *eſt, edimus, editis* vel *eſtis, edunt.*
Imperfect. *Edebam, bas, bat, amus, atis, ant.*
Perfect. *Edi, iſti, it, imus, iſtis, erunt* vel *ere.*
Pluſquam. *Ederam, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant.*
Futurum. *Edam, es, et, emus, etis, ent.*

Imperativus.

Præſens. *Es* vel *eſto, edat, edamus, edite* vel *eſte, edant.*
Altera vox. *Ede* vel *edito, eſto* vel *edito, edamus, eſtote* vel *editote, edunto.*

Optat. Subjunct. & Potent.

Præſens. *Edam, edas, edat, edamus, edatis, edant.*
Imperfect. *Ederem* vel *eſſem, es, et, emus, etis, ent.*
Perfect. *Ederim, ris, rit, rimus, ritis, rint.*
Pluſquam. *Ediſſem, ſes, ſet, ſemus, ſetis, ſent.*
Futurum. *Edero, ris, rit, rimus, ritis, rint.*

Infinitivus.

Præſens & præteritum Imperfect. *Edere* vel *eſſe.*
Perfect. and Pluſquamperfect. *Ediſſe.*
Futurum. *Eſurum eſſe.*

FIO.

FIO, fis, factus ſum vel *fui, fieri*: *factus, faciendus*: To be made, or to be done.

Indica-

Indicativus.

Præſens. *Fio, fis, fit, fimus, fitis, fiunt.*
Imperfect. *Fiebam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.*
Perfect. *Factus ſum* vel *fui, tus es* vel *fuiſti, tus eſt* vel *fuit, ti ſumus* vel *ſuimus, ti eſtis* vel *fuiſtis, ti ſunt fuerunt* vel *fuere.*
Pluſquam. *Factus eram* vel *fueram, tus eras* vel *fueras, tus erat* vel *fuerat, ti eramus* vel *fueramus, ti eratis* vel *fueratis, ti erant* vel *fuerant.*
Futurum. *Fiam, fies, fiet, fiemus, fietis, fient.*

Imperativus.

Præſens. *Fito, fiat, fiamus, fite, fiant.*
Altera vox. *Fito, fito, fiamus, fitote, fiunto.*

Optat. Subjunct. & Potent.

Præſens. *Fiam, fias, fiat, fiamus, fiatis, fiant.*
Imperfect. *Fierem, res, ret, remus, retis, rent.*
Perfect. *Factus ſim* vel *fuerim, tus ſis* vel *fueris, tus ſit* vel *fuerit, ti ſimus* vel *fuerimus, ti ſitis* vel *fueritis, ti ſint* vel *fuerint.*
Pluſquam. *Factus eſſem* vel *fuiſſem, tus eſſes* vel *fuiſſes, tus eſſet* vel *fuiſſet, ti eſſemus* vel *fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis* vel *fuiſſetis, ti eſſent* vel *fuiſſent.*
Futurum. *Factus ero* vel *fuero, tus eris* vel *fueris, tus erit* vel *fuerit, ti erimus* vel *fuerimus, ti eritis* vel *fueritis, ti erunt* vel *fuerint.*

Infinitivus.

Præſens & præterit. Imperfect. *Fieri.*
Perfect. & Pluſquamperf. *Factus* vel *factum eſſe* vel *fuiſſe.*
Futurum. *Factum iri, faciendus* vel *faciendum eſſe.*
Supinum. *Factu.*
Participium præteriti temporis. *Factus.*
Futuri. *Faciendus.*

FERO.

FERO.

FEro, *fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum, latu: ferens, laturus:* To bear, or ſuffer.

Indicativus.

Præſens. *Fero, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt.*
Imperfect. *Ferebam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.*
Perfectum. *Tuli, liſti, lit, limus, liſtis, lerunt* vel *ere.*
Pluſquam. *Tuleram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant.*
Futurum. *Feram, res, ret, remus, retis, rent.*

Imperativus.

Præſens. *Fer, ferat, feramus, ferte, ferant.*
Altera vox. *Ferto, ferto, feramus, fertote, ferunto.*

Optat. Subjunct. & Potent.

Præſens. *Feram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant.*
Imperfect. *Ferrem, res, ret, remus, retis, rent.*
Perfect. *Tulerim, ris, rit, rimus, ritis, rint.*
Pluſquam. *Tuliſſem, ſes, ſet, ſemus, ſetis, ſent.*
Futurum. *Tulero, ris, rit, rimus, ritis, rint.*

Infinitivus.

Præſens & præteritum Imperfect. *Ferre.*
Perfect. & Pluſquamperfect. *Tuliſſe.*
Futurum. *Laturus* vel *laturum eſſe.*
Supinum. *Latum.*
Participium præſentis temporis. *Ferens.*
Futuri. *Laturus.*

FEROR.

FEror, *ferris* vel *ferre, latus ſum* vel *fui, ferri: latus, ferendus:* To be born, or ſuffered.

Indica-

Indicativus.

Præſens. *Feror, ferris,* vel *ferre, fertur, ferimur, ferimini feruntur.*

Imperfect. *Ferebar, baris* vel *bare, batur, bamur, bamini, bantur.*

Perfect. *Latus ſum* vel *fui, tus es* vel *fuiſti, tus eſt* vel *fuit, ti ſumus* vel *fuimus, ti eſtis* vel *fuiſtis, ti ſunt fuerunt* vel *fuere.*

Pluſquam. *Latus eram* vel *fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat* vel *fuerat, ti eramus* vel *fueramus, ti eratis* vel *fueratis, ti erant* vel *fuerant.*

Futurum. *Ferar, reris* vel *rere, retur, remur, remini, rentur.*

Imperativus.

Præſens. *Ferre, ratur, ramur, rimini, rantur.*

Altera vox. *Fertor, tor, amur, iminor, antor.*

Optat. Subjunct. & Potent.

Præſens. *Ferar, feraris* vel *ferare, ratur, ramur, ramini, rantur.*

Imperfect. *Ferrer, ferreris* vel *rere, retur, remur, remini, rentur.*

Perfect. *Latus ſim* vel *fuerim, tus ſis* vel *fueris, tus ſit* vel *fuerit, ti ſimus* vel *fuerimus, ti ſitis* vel *fueritis, ti ſint* vel *fuerint.*

Pluſquam. *Latus eſſem* vel *fuiſſem, tus eſſes* vel *fuiſſes, tus eſſet* vel *fuiſſet, ti eſſemus* vel *fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis* vel *fuiſſetis, ti eſſent* vel *fuiſſent.*

Futurum. *Latus ero* vel *fuero, tus eris* vel *fueris, tus erit* vel *fuerit, ti erimus* vel *fuerimus, ti eritis* vel *fueritis, ti erunt* vel *fuerint.*

Infinitivus.

Præſens & præterit. Imperfect. *Ferri.*

Perfect. & Pluſquamperf. *Latus* vel *latum eſſe* vel *fuiſſe.*

Futurum. *Latum iri, ferendus* vel *ferendum eſſe.*

Supinum. *Latu.*

Participium præteriti temporis. *Latus.*

Futuri. *Ferendus.*

E O.

E O, is, ivi, ire, eundi, eundo, eundum, itum, itu, iens, iturus; To go.

Indicativus.

Præsens. *Eo, is, it, imus, itis, eunt.*
Imperfect. *Ibam, ibas, ibat, ibamus, ibatis, ibant.*
Perfect. *Ivi, visti, vit, vimus, vistis, verunt*, vel *vere.*
Plusquam. *Iveram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant.*
Futurum. *Ibo, bis, bit, bimus, bitis, bunt.*

Imperativus.

Præsens. *I, eat, eamus, ite, eant.*
Altera vox. *Ito, ito, eamus, itote, eunto.*

Optat. Subjunct. & Potent.

Præsens. *Eam, eas, eat, eamus, eatis, eant.*
Imperfect. *Irem, ires, iret, iremus, iretis, irent.*
Perfect. *Iverim, ris, rit, rimus, ritis, rint.*
Plusquam. *Ivissem, ses, set, semus, setis, sent.*
Futurum. *Ivero, ris, rit, rimus, ritis, rint.*

Infinitivus.

Præsens & præterit. Imperfect. *Ire.*
Perfect. & Plusquamperfect. *Ivisse.*
Futurum. *Iturus* vel *iturum esse.*
Supinum. *Itum, itu.*
Participium præsentis temporis. *Iens.*
Futuri. *Iturus.*

QUEO similiter conjugatur.

De Verbis defectivis.

SUltis comicum est pro *si vultis*, & *sis* pro *si vis*, & *capsis*, pro *cape si vis*: *Sodes*, pro *si audes*. Indicat. modo tempore præsenti ad secundam personam singularem: *Sodes*, *capsis*, cæteris carent. Sic secunda persona præsentis indicativi *sis*; Et pluraliter *sultis*, cæteris caret.

Indicativo

Indicativo vel optativo futuri temporis, *Auſim, auſis, auſit.* Et pluraliter *Auſint*, cæteris caret, id eſt *audebo*, vel *utinam audeam.* Livius lib. 1. *Neq; ſi ſciam dicere auſim.*

Indicativo modo, tempore præſenti, ad primam perſonam *quæſo.* Et plural. per eandem perſonam *quæſumus*, irregulariter, *u* pro *i*, id eſt *rogo* & *rogamus*, cætera exoleverunt.

Optativo modo, tempore præſenti, & præterito imperfecto, & conjunctivo modo tempore præſenti, & præterito imperfecto, *utinam* vel *cum Forem, fores, foret:* & pluraliter *forent*, id eſt *eſſem, eſſes, eſſet, eſſent.* Infinitivi futuro, *fore*, id eſt *futurum eſſe:* & ita differt ab *eſſe*, contra indoctos, cæteris caret. Terent. *Dixin' hoc fore?*

Faxo indicativi modi eſt futuri temporis pro *faciam, I ſhall do.* Conjugatur autem ſic, *Faxo, faxis, faxit.* Et pluraliter *faxint.* Dicimus enim in futuro Optativi & præſenti conjunctivi, *Faxim, faxis, faxit.* Et plural. *Faximus, faxitis, faxint*, pro *faciam, facias, faciat*, &c.

Imperativo modo, tempore præſenti ad ſecundam perſonam, *Cedo*, id eſt *dic* vel *da.* Et plural. ad eandem perſonam, *cedite*, id eſt *dicite* vel *date:* cæteris caret. Terent. *Tu mihi argentum cedo.* Item. *Quid factum eſt, cedo? Cedite* apud Plautum reperies. Invenitur *cædo, cæcidi; cedo, ceſſi:* & *cedo* defectivum quod priorem corripit.

Ambeſt tertia perſona præſentis Indicativi, pro *circum eſt*, ſola eſt. *Inquio* vel *inquam* dico, *I ſay.* Indicativo modo tempore præſenti, *Inquio* vel *inquam, inquis, inquit.* Et plural. *inquiunt.* Præterito perfecto *inquiſti, inquit:* Futuro *inquies, inquiet*: & imperativo modo tempore præſenti, ad ſecundam & tertiam perſonam *inque, inquiat.* Futuro optativi *inquiat.* Hæc in uſu ſunt, reliqua penè exoleverunt.

Infit tertia perſona præſentis & præteriti perfecti indicativi tantum eſt in uſu. Virg. 12. Æneid.

— *Ita turbidus infit.*

Id eſt, dicere incipit, *he begins to ſpeak.*

Ave imperativo modo, ad ſecundam undique perſonam, *ave* & plural. *avete. Aveto*, & plural. *avetote:* Infinitivo modo tempore præſenti *avere.* Sic conjugatur *Salve.* Utrumque eſt ſalutantis verbum: ut *Ave Cæſar Imperator.* Salve *Regina.* At *Cicero* ad Atticum dixit. *Salvebis à meo Cicerone. Valeo*, id eſt *ſanus ſum* integrum eſt, *to be in good health.*

Apage, id eſt *abduc*, remove, *remove*; conjugatur ſic, Imperativo modo tempore præſenti ad ſecundam in utroque numero perſonam, *Apage*, *Apagete*.

Imperativo modo tempore præſenti ad ſecundam perſonam. *Euge*, cæteris caret. Plerique dicunt eſſe Interjectionem aſſentientis, & ſponte ſua congratulantis.

Indicativo modo tempore præſenti; *Aio*, *ais*, *ait*. Et plural. *Aiunt*: præterito imperfecto *Aiebam* integrum eſt. Præterito perfecto *aiſti*: & pluraliter *aiſtis*. Imperativo modo tempore præſenti ad ſecundam perſonam *Ai*. Futuro Optativi & præſenti Conjunctivi *Aias*, *aiat*. Et plural. *Aiamus*, *aiant*. Participium eſt *aiens*: cætera non ſunt in uſu. Plaut.

Vel tu mihi aias, vel neges. Idem: *Vel ai, vel nega.*

Phocas ſolum ponit hanc tertiam perſonam. *Ovat.* Participium eſt *ovans*, *rejoicing*. Reliqua parum ſunt in uſu, licet quidam ponant *ovo*, *ovas*, *ovat*, & cætera ſine *Eclipſi*.

Amabo, *I pray you*. Integrum eſt, quia conjugatur: ut *Amo*, *Amas*, nec eſt proprie injectio blandientis, licet interjectionis vel adverbii officio fungatur: regit enim poſt ſe accuſativum, ut *Amo*: Si quis vellet omnem antiquitatem diligenter perſcrutari, longe plura inveniret anomala & *ecliptica*, ut *Exceſſis* pro *excedas*: *Irritaſſis* pro *irrites*, *Locaſſim* pro *locavero*, aut *locem*: *Prohibeſſis*, pro *prohibeas*: *Taxis* pro *tangas*: *Duint* pro *dent*: *Perduint* pro *perdant*, *Levaſſo* pro *levem*, aut *levabo*, *Duis* pro *des*, *creduis* pro *credas*, *adaſſint* pro *adigant*, &c.

Perſonæ primæ *Dor*, *furo*, *for*, *der*, *fer* à *fari* non ſunt in uſu. Id de ſimplicibus intellige, quia *peſſundor*, *affor* bene dicimus.

Imperativus per Apocopen.

Per Apocopen dicimus, *Dic*, *duc*, *fac*, *fer*, pro *dice*, *duce*, *&c.* Sic *prædic*, *abduc*, *benefac*, *perfer*. Compoſita autem à *facio*, ubi *a* in *i* vertitur, non patiuntur Apocopen, quia *perfice*, *infice*, dicimus, non *perfic*, *infic*. Leges aliquando *dice*, *duce*, *face*. Terent. *Orandi jam finem face.* Idem. *Me miſſum face.* *Ain'* pro *aiſne*, *viden'* pro *videſne*, & ſimilia, patiuntur etiam Apocopen.

Of a Participle.

M. *WHat is a Participle?*

B. A Participle is a Part of Speech derived of a Verb, and differeth nothing from a Noun Adjective.

M. *How many ſorts of Participles be there?*

B. Three. One of the Preſent Tenſe, one of the Preter Tenſe, and another of the Future Tenſe.

M. *Which be thoſe that are of the Preſent Tenſe?*

B. The Participles of the Preſent Tenſe end in *ans*, and *ens*; as amans, *loving*; Docens, *teaching*.

M. *Which be the Participles that belong to the Preter Tenſe?*

B. The Participles of the Preter Tenſe be thoſe which end in *tus*, *ſus*, *xus*, *uus*; as amatus, *loved*; viſus, *ſeen*; nexus, *knit*; mortuus, *dead*.

M. *Which be the Participles which belong to the Future Tenſe?*

B. The Participles of the Future Tenſe be theſe which end in *rus* and *dus*; as amaturus, *to love*; amandus, *to be loved*.

M. *How are Participles of the Preſent Tenſe ending in* ans, *and* ens, *declined?*

B. Participles of the Preſent Tenſe ending

in *ans*, and *ens*, are declined like Adjectives of the third Declenſion. As *Nom. Hic, hæc, hoc amans. Gen. Hujus amantis*, &c.

M. *How are Participles of the Preter and Future Tenſes, ending in* tus, ſus, xus, uus, rus, *and* dus, *declined?*

B. Participles of the Preter and Future Tenſes, ending in *tus, ſus, xus, uus, rus*, and *dus*, are declined like Noun-Adjectives of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion; as *doctus, docta, doctum*, &c.

Participium eſt pars orationis, quæ à Nomine genera & caſus, à verbo tempora & ſignificationes, ab utroq; numerum accipit, accidunt Participio *Genus, Caſus, tempus ſignificatio* & *Numerus*. De genere Participiorum ſatis dictum eſt: ut de tempore & ſignificatione dicatur; ſed imprimis temporum differentiæ ſunt explicandæ.

Participia in *ans* & in *ens* finita, præſentis ſunt temporis ut; *vigilans, dormiens*. Præteriti temporis ſunt ea quæ exeunt in *tus, ſus, xus, uus*. Ut *Doctus, viſus, nexus, mortuus*. Futuri vero deſinentia in *rus, dus*: ut *lecturus, legendus*.

Ea Participia activè ſignificant quæ ab activis cadunt; ut *docens, docturus*, à *doceo*; *Metens, meſſurus*, à *meto*; Quæ à paſſivis deſcendunt, ſignificant paſſive; ut *audiendus*, ab *audior*; à Neutris cadentia, neutraliter ſignificant ut *currens, curſurus*, à *curro*; à quibuſdam deſcendunt Participia in *dus*; ut *dubitandus, vigilandus, cavendus, dolendus*. Participia formata à deponentibus imitantur ſignificationem ſuorum Verborum; ut *loquens, loquutus, loquuturus*, à *loquor*. Communium Verborum Participia præteriti temporis communem ſignificationem induunt; at in *ns*, & *rus*, activam tantum; in *dus* paſſivam ſolum.

Obſervatio.

Similia ſunt participiis iſta. *Tunicatus, togatus, anſatus, perſonatus, larvatus, gradatus*, & innumera hujus generis vocabula, quæ à nominibus non à verbis derivantur.

Of an Adverb.

M. *WHat is an Adverb?*

B. An Adverb is a part of Speech, joined to Verbs, to declare their ſignification.

Adverbium eſt pars orationis, non flexa, quæ adjecta verbo vel adjectivo, ſenſum ejus perficit atq; explanat.

Accidentia adverbio ſunt *Significatio*, & *comparatio*. Significationes adverbiorum pæne innumeræ, ſed hæ ſubſequentes uſitatiores ſunt.

M. *Which be the Adverbs which ſignify* motion to a place, *or* reſt in a place?

B. * *Hic*; here.
Iſtic; there.
Illic; there.
Intus; within.
† *Foris*; without doors.
Nuſquam; no-where.
Ubicunq; whereſoever.
Ubivis; any-where.
Alibi; elſe-where.
Sicubi; whereſoever.
Superius; above.
Inferius; beneath, or lower.
Ubi; where.
Ubilibet; where you pleaſe.
Aliubi; elſe-where.
Alicubi; ſome-where.
Inibi; within there.
Necubi; leſt in any place.

* *Hæc reſpondet ad* Ubi;
† *Peregrè, foris, & nuſquam, nunc quietem, nunc motionem ſignificant.*

M. *Which be the Adverbs ſignifying motion* to a place.

B. *Huc*; hither.
Iſtuc; thither.
Illuc; thither.
Alio; to another place.
Aliquò; ſome whether.
Nequò; no whether.
Siquò; if any where.
Eo; to that place.
Eodem; to the ſame place.
Quolibet; whether thou pleaſeſt.
Quovis; whether thou wilt.
Utroq;; to both ſides.
Neutro; to neither part.
Quocunq; whitherſoever.
Foras; forth.
Horſum; towards this place.
Aliorſum; towards another place.
Dextrorſum; towards the right hand.
Siniſtrorſum; towards the left hand.
Antrorſum; forward.

Retrorsum; backward.
Quoquo versum; on every side.
Quoquam; any whether.
Sursum; upward.
Deorsum; downward.

M. *Which be the Adverbs signifying* motion from a place?

B. *Hinc*; from hence.
Istinc; from thence.
Illinc; from thence.
Aliunde; from else-where.
Alicunde; from some place, *or* other.
Sicunde; if from any place.
Necunde; lest from any place.
Indidem; from thence.
Unde; from whence.
Undelibet; whence thou pleasest.
Undevis; whence thou wilt.
Undecunq;; from what place soever.
Utrinq;; on both sides, *or* parts.
Supernè; from above.
Infernè; from below.
Cœlitus; from Heaven.
Funditus; from the bottom, *or* utterly.

M. *Which be the Adverbs which signify motion* through a place?

B *Hac*; by this place, *or* this way.
Istac; that way.
Illac; on that side, *or* that way.
Aliqua; by some place.
Qua; which way.
Siqua; if any way.
Quacunq;; which way soever.
Ea; that way.
Eadem; the same way.
Quaqua; on what part soever.
Nequa; lest any way.

M. *Which be the Adverbs of* time?

Quando; when?
Heri; Yesterday.
Hodie; to day.
Cras; the morrow.
Pridie; on the day before.
Postridie; the next day after.
Jampridem; some while since.
Alias; else, *or* at another time.
Olim; in old.
Nuper; lately.
Jamdudum; long ago.
Perendie; two dayes since.
Nudius tertius; three days ago.
Nudius quartus; four days ago.
Nudius quintus; five days ago.
Tantisper; so long in the mean time.
Paulisper; a little while.
Parumper; a little while.
Quoties; how often.
Sæpe; often-times.
Raro; seldom.
Diu; a long time, *or* in the day time.
Noctu; in the night time.
Interdiu; in the day time.
Imprimis; first of all.
Jamprimum; first and formost.
Hactenus; already.
Simulac; as soon as.
Simulatq;; as soon as.
Plerumq;; for the most part.

M. *Which be the Adverbs of* quantity?

B. *Parum*; a little.
Minimè; not at all.
Maximè; most, *or* most of all.
Summum, *Ad summum.* } at most.
Longissime; very far.

Plurimum;

Plurimum; very much.
Paululum; very little.
Minimum; very little.
Satis; enough.
Omnino; wholly, *or* altogether.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* number?
B. *Semel*; once.
Bis; twice.
Ter; thrice.
Quater; four times.
Quinquies; five times.
Sexies; six times.
Septies; seven times.
Octies; eight times.
Novies; nine times.
Decies; ten times.
Vicies; twenty times.
Tricies; thirty times.
Quadragies; fourty times.
Quinquagies; fifty times.
Sexagies; sixty times.
Septuagies; seventy times.
Octogies; eighty times.
Nonagies; ninety times.
Centies; an hundred times.
Millies; a thousand times.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* order?
B. *Inde*; from thence.
Deinde; then, *or* after that.
Dehinc; from henceforth.
Deinceps; henceforth, *or* forward.
Imprimis; first of all.
Primum; in the first place, *or* first time.
Jamprimum; first and formost.
Postremo; lastly.
Denique; finally.
Tandem; at last.
Ad summum; at most.
In summa; in sum, *or* briefly.
Novissime; lastly.
Demum; finally.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* quality?
B. *Doctè*; learnedly.
Seitè; cunningly.
Pulchrè; fairly, *or* bravely.
Appositè; properly, *or* conveniently.
Fortiter; strongly.
Graviter, heavily, *or* grievously.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* asking?
Cur; wherefore.
Quare; wherefore.
Quamobrem; why, or for what cause.
Quid ita; why so.
Quinam; why, *or* wherefore pray you.
Quomodo; how.
Quo; whether.
Quantum; how much.
Quin; why not.
Ecquid; whether or no.
Unde; from whence.
Num; whether or not.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* doubting?
B. *Forsan*; perchance, *or* peradventure.
Forsitan; perhaps, *or* it may be.
Fortassis; peradventure.
Fortasse; it may be, *or* perhaps.
Forsit; it may chance to be so.
Fors; perchance.
Forte; as hap was, *or* as it fortuned
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* separating.
B. *Seorsim*; aside, *or* asunder.
Privatim; privately.
Speciatim; especially, *or* particularly.
Egregie;

Egregiè; excellently, *or* rarely.
Nominatim; by name, *or* expreſly.
Segregatim; ſeverally.
Viritim; man by man.
Vicatim; ſtreet by ſtreet.
Oppidatim; town by town.
Oſtiatim; door by door.
Fruſtulatim; by piece-meals.
Aſſhutatim; piece-meal, *or* in gobbets.
Bifariam; two ways.
Multifariam; many wayes *or* faſhions.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* gathering?
B. *Simul*; together.
Una; together, *or* all at once.
Pariter; alike, *or* in like manner.
Univerſim; generally, *or* univerſally.
In totum; in all, *or* whole.
Generatim; by kinds, *or* ſorts.
Conjunctim; together, *or* jointly.
Univerſaliter; univerſally.
Generaliter; generally.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* calling?
B. *O*; O, *or* ho.
Heus; come hither, *or* do you hear.
Ebo; what! *or* good now.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* affirming?
B. *Etiam*; alſo, too, *or* moreover.
Certe; certainly, *or* without fail.
Ne; truly, *or* on my word.
Ita; yea, *or* even ſo.
Quidni; what elſe, *or* why not.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* denying?
B. *Non*; no, *or* not.
Haud; not, no, *or* in no wiſe.
Nequaquam; by no means.
Minime; not at all.
Ne pro *non*; not, *or* no.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* forbidding?
B. *Ne*; no, *or* not.
Neutiquam; not, *or* in no wiſe.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* confirming.
B. *Profectò*; indeed, *or* truly.
Certe; ſurely.
Sane; truly, *or* certainly.
Plane; plainly, *or* manifeſtly.
Nempe; to wit, *or* certainly.
Utiq;; verily, *or* ſurely.
Nimirum; to wit, *or* no wonder.
Prorſus; altogether, *or* intirely.
Adeo; ſo, *or* ſo much.
Scilicet; that is to ſay, *or* to wit.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* ſwearing?
Hercule; by *Hercules*, *or* as God help me.
Hercules; Idem.
Hercle; Idem.
Pol; by *Pollux*.
Edipol; ſo *Pollux* help me.
Mehercules; ſo *Hercules* help me.
Caſtor; by *Caſtor*.
Ecaſtor; } ſo *Caſtor* help me.
Mecaſtor; }
Dius fidius; by the Son of *Jupiter*.
Medius fidius; as I hope to be Knighted.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* chuſing?
B. *Potius*; rather.
Satius; better.

Potiſſimum;

Potiſſimum; ſpecially, *or* principally.
Imo; yea rather.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* exhorting?
B. *Eia*; ho brave.
Age; come on.
Agite; go to.
Agedum; come on then.
Ehodum; come hither, and do.
Sodes; I beſeech yee.
Sultis; if you will.
Amabo; I pray thee, *or* of all love.
Amabote; I will love thee, if thou wilt.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* wiſhing?
B. *Utinam*; I wiſh.
O; o, oh, ho, ho brave, alas.
Si; if.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* pointing?
B. *En*; lo, or ſee.
Ecce; behold.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* comparing?
B. *Magis*; more, *or* rather.
Minus; leſs, *or* not ſo much.
Maxime; very much.
Minimè; not at all.
Tam; as, *or* ſo much.
Quam; than.
Æque; equally, *or* as well.
Ac; as.
Atque; and yet, *or* even as.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* likeneſs?
B. *Ita*; ſo, *or* in ſuch ſort.
Itidem; in like manner.
Ut; as, *or* even as.
Tanquam; as if.
Quaſi; as if, *or* as it were.
Ceu; as it were.
Uti; that, *or* as.
Velut; like, *or* like as.
Veluti; even as.
Sicut; as, *or* like as.
Sicuti; as, *or* ſo as.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* chance?
B. *Forte*; by chance.
Fortuito; by chance, *or* at adventure.
Caſu; by chance.
Forte fortuna; by hazard.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* intending?
B. *Valde*; very much, *or* greatly.
Magnum; greatly.
Magnopere; greatly, *or* very much.
Impenſe; greatly, *or* daringly.
Impendio; much, *or* very much.
Oppido; very much, *or* incontinent.
Perquam; very much.
Longe; quite, *or* exceedingly.
Apprime; very much, *or* very well.
Immodice; immoderately, *or* out of meaſure.
Admodum; very, *or* very much.
Adeo; ſo, *or* ſo much.
Imprimis; in the firſt place, *or* firſt of all.
M. *Which be the Adverbs of* remitting?
Senſim; by degrees.
Paulatim; by little and little.
Pedetentim; fair and ſoftly.
Vix; ſcarcely, *or* with much ado.
Ægrè; faintly, *or* with much ado.

M. *Which*

M. *which be the Adverbs of* excluding?

B. *Tantum*; so much, *or* only.
Solum; only, *or* alone.
Tantummodo; only.
Solummodo; only, *or* alone.
Duntaxat; only, at the least wise, *or* to wit.
Modo; just now, *or so that.*
Demum; at length, *or* finally.

M. *Which be the Adverbs of* opposition?

B. *Aliter*; otherwise, *or* after another manner.
Secus; otherwise.

M. *Which be the Adverbs of* yielding?

B. *Licet*; be it so.
Esto; suppose it be so.
Sit ita; let it be.
Sit sane; let it be certainly so.

M. *Which be the Adverbs of* deny'd solitude?

B. *Non solum*; not only.
Non tantùm; not so much, *or* not only.
Non modo; not only.
Nedum; much more.

M. *Which be the Adverbs of* a thing not perfected?

B. *Ferme*; almost, *or* for the most part.
Fere; almost, nigh, *or* within a little.
Prope; in a manner, *or* well near.
Propemodum; almost, *or* well near.
Tantum non; well near, *or* almost.
Modo non; almost, *or* in a manner.

M. *which be the Adverbs of* explaining?

B. *Puta*; suppose, *or* to wit.
Utpote; in as much as.
Utputa; as, *or* that is to say.

M. *Which be the personal Adverbs?*

B. *Mecum*; with me.
Tecum; with thee.
Secum; with himself.
Nobiscum; with us.
Vobiscum; with you.

De Comparatione.

Adverbia potissimum comparantur, quæ à nominibus adjectivis nata: ut *Doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè.*

Comparantur quædam adverbia à nominibus non nata: ut *sæpè, sæpiùs, sæpissimè. Secùs, secius; Nuper, nuperrimè; Diù, diutiùs; diutissimè.*

Of a Conjunction.

M. *WHat is a Conjunction?*

B. A Conjunction is a part of Speech which joineth words and syllables together.

Con junctio

Conjunctio eſt pars orationis quæ dictiones, & clauſulas connectit. Accidentia Conjunctioni ſunt *poteſtas* & *ordo*. Conjunctionum poteſtas eſt multifaria.

M. *Which be the Conjunctions that are called* Copulatives?
B. *Et*, and *or* alſo.
Que; and.
Atq; ; and, alſo, *or*, and yet.
Ac; and, alſo, *or*, likewiſe.
Quoq; ; alſo, *or* likewiſe.
Præterea; moreover.
Item; alſo.
Itemq; ; and likewiſe.
Cum; whereas.
Tum; both, *or* alſo.

Huc ſpectant & his contrariæ, *nec*, *neq*; *neu*, *neve*; Ex his quatuor geminantur; *Et*, *que*, *nec*, *neq*; ; & ſuſpenſivæ dicuntur priore loco; ut *& fugis, & pugnas.*

M. *Which be the Conjunctions that are called* diſcretives?
B. *Sed*; but.
Sedenim; but truly.
At; but.
Aſt; but, *or* at leaſtwiſe.
Atqui; but, *or* but yet.
Quidem; indeed.
Autem; but.
Verò; but, *or* yea truly.
Porro; moreover, *or* furthermore.
Quin pro *ſed*; but.
Cæterum; but yet, *or* nevertheleſs.
Verum; but, *or* but yet.
Veruntamen; nevertheleſs, *or* notwithſtanding.
Verumetiam; but alſo.
Verumenimvero; but as for yet, *or* yea truly.
M. *Which be the Conjunctions that are called* Diſjunctives?
B. *Ant* or; *or* either.
Ve or; *or* either.
Vel; or.
Seu; or.
Sive; either, *or* whether.

Hæ quoq; ſuſpenſivæ priore loco dicuntur: ut *aut bibe, aut abi.*

M. *Which be the Conjunctions that are called* Perfectives?
B. Ut; *as ſoon as.*
Uti; to the end that.
Quò, pro *ut*. Idem.
Ut pro *nenon*; leſt not.
M. *Which be the Conjunctions that are called* Cauſales?
B. *Nam*; for, *or* as touching.
Namq; ; for.
Enim; for, *or* forſooth.
Etenim; for, *or* becauſe that.
Quod pro *quia*; becauſe, *or* for ſo much as.
Quippe; to wit, *or* that is to ſay.
Utpote; becauſe as, *or* in as much as.
Siquidem; if ſo be, *or* for as much as.

Quando;

Quando; ſince, *or* ſeeing that.
Quandoquidem; for as much as.
Propterea; therefore, *or* for that cauſe.
Quoniam; becauſe, *or* ſith that.
Quatenus pro *quia*; ſeeing that.
Ut pro *quia*; becauſe.
Ut pro *utpote*; becauſe as, *or* conſidering that.
M. *Which be the Conjunctions that are called* Conditionals?
B. *Si*; if, *or* although.
Sin; but if, *or* otherwiſe.
Ni; if not, *or* except.
Niſi; Idem.
Modo; if ſo be, *or* ſo that.
Dummodo; ſo that.
M. *Which be the Conjunctions that are called* Dubitative, *or* doubtful?
B. *Ne*; leſt, *or* unleſs that.
An; whether? *or* yea or no?
Anne; whether or no.
Utrum; whether.
Num; whether or no.
Nunquid; whether.
Necne; yes or no.
M. *Which be the Conjunctions that are called* Illatives?
B. *Ergo*; therefore.
Ideo; therefore, *or* for that cauſe.
Igitur; therefore, then, *or* thereupon.
Itaq;; therefore.
Idcirco; therefore, *or* for that cauſe.
Quare; wherefore, *or* to the end that.
Quamobrem; for which cauſe.
Quocirca; wherefore, *or* therefore.
Proinde; therefore, *or* for that cauſe.
Propterea; therefore.
Ideoq;; therefore.
M. *Which be the Conjunctions that are called* Adverſatives?
B. *Etſi*; although, albeit, *or* ſuppoſe.
Tanquam; as if, *or* although.
Quanquam; although, *or* albeit.
Quamvis; albeit, *or* although.
Licet; although, *or* albeit.
Tametſi; albeit, *or* although.
M. *which be the Conjunctions that are called* replying?
B. *Tamen*; notwithſtanding.
Attamen; but yet, *or* notwithſtanding.
Sedtamen; but notwithſtanding.
Veruntamen; nevertheleſs, *or* notwithſtanding.
M. *Which be the Conjunctions that are called* Diminutives *or* impairing?
B. *Saltem*; at leaſt:
At; but, *or* however.
Certe; at leaſt.
Vel; at the leaſt.
Cum pro *ſaltem*; at leaſt.
M. *Which be the Conjunctions of* filling up?
B. *Quidem*; truly, *or* indeed.
Equidem; verily, truly, *or* indeed.
Nimirum; to wit, no wonder.
Autem; but.
Scilicet; to wit.
Nam; for.
Profecto; indeed, *or* truly.
Vero; but, *or* nay rather.
Enimvero; forſooth, *or* yea truly.
Sedenim; but indeed.
Etenim pro *certe*; and alſo, *or* ſurely.

Adduntur in ſententiâ ornatus non neceſſitatis cauſa.

De Ordine.

Ordo eſt triplex nempe Subjunctivus, præpoſitivus, & tranſlativus. Conjunctiones Ordinis Subjunctivi ſunt *Que, ve, ne* pro *an*, quoq; *quidem, autem, vero* Reliquæ omnes ſunt Ordinis præpoſitivi; Quia primum ipſæ locum in ſenſu ſuo vindicant. Exceptis his, *Namq; Etenim, ſiquidem, ergo, igitur*, quæ ordinis ſunt tranſlativi ſive communis.

Of a Prepoſition.

M. *WHat is a Prepoſition?*

B. A Prepoſition is a part of Speech which is ſtill joined to a Caſe; as *apud Magiſtrum*, beſide the Maſter; or is only found in compoſition, as *ingratus* unthankful; *indoctus*, unlearned.

Præpoſitio eſt pars Orationis quæ caſui ſemper jungitur, aut in compoſitione tantum cernitur. Præpoſitioni accidit caſuum regimen ſive exigentia.

M. *Which be the Prepoſitions that govern the* Accuſative Caſe?

B. *Ad*; to.
Apud; beſide, *or* at.
Ante; before.
Adverſum vel *adverſus*; againſt, *or* over againſt.
Cis; on this ſide.
Citra; on this ſide.
Circùm vel *circa*; about, *or* round about.
Circiter; about, *or* nigh unto.
Contra; againſt, *or* on the other part.
Erga; towards, *or* againſt.
Extra; without, *or* beyond.
Infra; underneath, *or* below.
Inter; between, *or* betwixt.
Intra; within, *or* in leſs then.
Juxta; nigh, by, *or* near to.
Ob; for, *or* by reaſon of.
Pone; after, *or* behind.
Prope; nigh, *or* near to.
Propter; for, *or* by reaſon of.
Per; by, *or* through.
Præter; except, ſaving, *or* beſide.
Poſt; after, *or* behind.
Penes; in ones hand, *or* power.
Secus; by, *or* nigh to.
Secundum; nigh, *or* according.
Trans; over, *or* beyond.
Ultra; nigh, *or* according.

Uſque;

Uſque; even to.
Verſus; towards.
M. *Which be the Prepoſitions governing the* Ablative Caſe?
B. *A*; from, *or* after.
Ab; from.
Abs, from.
Abſq; ; without.
Cum; with.
Coram; before, openly, *or* in preſence.
Clam; ſecretly, *or* by ſtealth.
De; of, *or* concerning.
E; of, *or* from.
Ex; of, *or* from.
Pro; for, *or* inſtead of.
Præ; before, *or* incompariſon.
Palam; openly, *or* clearly.
Sine; without.
Procul; far of, *or* at diſtance.
Tenus; even to, *or* as far as.
M. *Which be the Prepoſitions governing the* Accuſative Caſe, *and ſometimes the* Ablative Caſe?
B. *In*; into, to, till, *or* againſt.
Sub; under, *or* next after.
Super; upon, *or* above.
Subter; under.

In, ſub, ſuper, & ſubter. Modò accuſativum, modo ablativum exigunt, ſed diverſâ ferè ſignificatione.

Præpoſitiones quæ extra Compoſitionem nunquam inveniuntur ſunt. *Am, di, dis, re, ſe, con.* Am ut ambio, *to compaſs.* Di, ut diduco, *to divide*; dis ut diſtraho, *to draw aſunder*; re, ut recipio, *to receive*; ſe, ut ſepono, *to ſet apart*; con, ut conduco, *to hire.*

Præpoſitiones extra compoſitionem uſu receptæ ſunt in ſumma plus minus quinquaginta.

Of an Interjection.

M. *WHat is an Interjection?*
B. An Interjection is a part of Speech which betokeneth a ſudden paſſion of the mind under an imperfect voice.

Interjectio eſt pars orationis, quam affectus cujuſq; temere exprimit: & ſic vocatur quia interjici ſolet orationi ad declarandum animi affectum; & ſunt totidem numero quot ſunt animi perturbati motus & affectus.

M. *Which be the Interjections of rejoycing?*
B. Evax, vah.

M. *Which*

M. *Which be the Interjections of lamenting?*
B. Heu, hoi, hei, ah.
M. *Which be the Interjections of fearing?*
B. Hei, atat.
M. *Which be the Interjections of admiring?*
B. Papæ.
M. *Which be the Interjections of ſhunning?*
B. Apage, apageſis.
M. *Which be the Interjections of praiſing?*
B. Euge.
M. *Which be the Interjections of calling?*
B. Eo, io, ho.
M. *Which be the Interjections of exclaiming?*
B. Oh, proh.
M. *Which be the Interjections of curſing?*
B. Malum, væ.
M. *Which be the Interjections of laughing?*
B. Ha, ha, he, he.
M. *Which be the Interjections of commanding ſilence?*
B. Au, hſt.

Apage & *euge* magis ſunt Verba defectiva, quam interjectiones.

De Conſtructione octo partium orationis.

Adjectivi & ſubſtantivi Concordantia.

Every Noun Adjective hath a Subſtantive, wherewith it agreeth in Gender, Number and Caſe; as *bonus puer*, a good Boy; *pudica*

puella, a ſhamefaſt Maid; *Dulce pomum*, a ſweet Apple.

Adjectivum & ſubſtantivum eſſe debent ejuſdem Generis, Caſus & Numeri; ut *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur. Mali corvi malum ovum.* Adjectivum eſt quod ſubſtantivo indiget ad ſenſum perfectum. Triplex eſt Adjectivum: *Nomen* ut *bonus. Pronomen* ut *Meus. Participium* ut *factus.* Adjectivum vocatur *Mobile*, quia de genere in genus movetur. *Subſtantivum* eſt, quod Adjectivo ſubſtat: Id *fixum* vocatur, quia firmum eſt, nec movetur de genere in genus.

Concordantia Relativi & antecedentis.

The Relative *qui, quæ, quod.* agreeth with the antecedent to which it relateth, in Gender, Number, and Perſon. As *Vir qui, fœmina quæ, Pomum quod eſt dulce.* The Man who, the Woman which, the Apple that is ſweet.

Horat. *Grata ſuperveniet quæ non ſperabitur hora.*

Licet Relativum per ſe nullius ſit perſonæ, tamen ſtatim ut cum antecedente ponitur, capit antecedentis perſonam: Et ita ſemper convenit in perſona, ideo dices tu laudandus es qui ſtudes; non qui ſtudet: quia ſic vel Relativum, ab antecedente, vel Verbum à Nominativo, à fronte recto in perſonâ diſcordaret. Eleganter interdum antecedens intelligitur ut Juven. *Sunt quibus eſt ſola vivendi cauſa voluptas.* Relativum eſt quod rem antedictam refert *id eſt* repetit: ut *qui, quæ, quod.*

Si Relativum totam orationem repetat, erit neutri generis: ut *In tempore veni quod omnium rerum eſt primum.* Si autem ſit Nominativus ante Verbum, eſt ejus caſus quem Verbum ſequens regit: ut, *Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.*

Interrogativum & Reſponſivum conveniunt in uno, nempe Caſu: ut *Cui debemus omnia? Deo. Quis nos redemit? Chriſtus.*

Partitivum conſentit cum Genitivo Plurali in unico; *viz.* Genere; ut *Primus Romanorum: Fortiſſimus Græcorum: Unaquæq; fœminarum.*

Concordantia

Concordantia Nominativi & Verbi.

Every Verb perſonal hath a Nominative Caſe before it, wherewith it agreeth both in number and perſon; as *ego lego*, I read; *tu Scribis*, thou writeſt; *Præceptor docet*, the Maſter teacheth,

Omne Verbum Perſonale, finiti modi, regit ante ſe (expreſſè vel ſubauditè) ejuſdem numeri, & perſonæ, Nominativum; vel aliquid pro Nominativo: ut *Virg. Fama volat. Nos canimus.* Ovid. *Tempora labuntur.* Dixi *perſonale* verbum, quia impersonale ante ſe Nominativum non recipit; ut *Statur, curritur, pœnitet me peccati.* Dixi *finiti modi* quia infinitivus ante ſe non Nominativum, ſed Accuſativum recipit, niſi poeticè vel hiſtorice pro præterito imperfecto Indicativi modi ponatur. Ter. *Omnes mihi invidere & mordere clanculum ego autem flocci pendere*; id eſt omnes mihi invidebant, & mordebant clanculum, ego autem flocci pendebam. Dixi *vel ſubauditè*, quia tribus modis Nominativus ante verbum intelligitur. Primò, in omni verbo primæ vel ſecundæ perſonæ poteſt Nominativus intelligi: ut

Ovid. *Et ſi quid faciam nunc quoq; queris amo.*
Idem. *Venturæ memores jam nunc eſtote ſenectæ.*
Sic nullum vobis tempus abibit iners.

Raro exprimitur prima perſona vel ſecunda niſi fuerit Emphaſis aut diſcretio. *Nos hominem accuſavimus, vos damnaſtis. Emphaſis* eſt figura altiorem præbens intellectum, quàm quem verba per ſe ipſa declarant, ut *Æolus* ad *Junonem.* Virg. I. Æneid.

Tu mihi quodcunq; hoc regni, tu ſceptra Jovemq;
Concilias: tu das epulis accumbere divum.

Secundo in verbis tertiæ perſonæ pluralis numeri intelligitur *homines:* Veluti *lotium, ut aiunt, facile creſcit, difficulter perit.* Sic *ferunt perhibent.* Ovid. *Teq; ferunt iræ penituiſſe tuæ.* Tertio in verbis excepræ actionis intelligitur Nominati-

vus *Deus* vel *Natura* Verbum exceptæ actionis eſt cujus actus Deo vel Naturæ tribuitur: ut *pluit, fulminat.*

Hæc exempti actus imperſonalia dantur.

Fulminat atq; tonat, ningit, pluit atq; coruſcat.
Vernat & æſtivat, gelat, autumnatq; hyematq;
Hybernat, quandoq; tonitruat, atq; pruinat.
Grandinat & rorat, nocteſcit, ſive dieſcit,
Luceſcit, ſimul *aurorat:* Conformia junges.

Appendix.

Vocativus præponitur imperativo: ut *Exaudi Genitor ſancte meas preces.*

Duo vel plura ſingularia conjunctione copulata pluralis vim obtinent, ideoq; verbum erit pluralis Numeri: ut *Petrus & Johannes ludunt.*

Verbs of the Infinitive Mood, have before them an Accuſative Caſe. *Rumor eſt Regem adventare.* The report is, that the King is a coming. *Aiunt filium meum amare.* They ſay, that my Son loveth.

Omne Infinitivum verbi perſonalis poteſt ante ſe regere Accuſativum, poſt ſe autem Caſum verbi à quo deſcendit: ut *hominem parere Deo æquum eſt* Terent. *Meum Gnatum rumor eſt amare.* Idem. *Qui poſtquam audierat filio ſuo non datum iri uxorem.* Cic *hanc ſibi rem præſidio ſperant futurum.*

Regimen Nominum.

Unum ſubſtantivum regit aliud in Genitivo; nempe poſterius, vel poſſeſſorem ſignificans; ut *Uncia auri: Par Calceamentorum, liber fratris.*

At ſi ſubſtantiva illa idem ſint ponuntur in eodem caſu. Ut *Urbs Roma; Fluvius Rhenus.*

Subſtantivum ſubjecti vel totius regit proprietatem vel partem cum adjectivo laudis vel vituperii in Genitivo vel Ablativo: ut *Puer Probæ indolis*, vel *proba indole.* Partis ut *puer duræ Cervicis* vel *dura cervice.*

Adjectivum

Adjectivum Verbale activè ſignificans regit Genitivum: ut *Studioſus Philoſophiæ*; *Cupidus rerum novarum.*

Adjectivum ſignificans Commodum aut incommodum, voluptatem aut dolorem, regit Dativum: Ut *Utilis bello*; *Perniciosus Reipublicæ*, *Gratus Deo*, *Moleſtus Amicis.*

Adjectivum, vel verbum ſignificans copiam, vel inopiam, regit Genitivum, vel Ablativum: ut *plenus rimarum* vel *rimis. Egeo*, vel *Indigeo æris* vel *ære*; *cohortationis*, vel *cohortatione.*

Dignus, indignus, vacuus, orbus, contentus, præditus, captus, & fretus, regunt Ablativum; ut *dignus laude*, *indignus odio*, *orbus patre*, *Contentus parvo*, *præditus virtute*, *captus oculis*, *fretus ingenio.*

Partitiva Nomina aut partitive poſita, gaudent Genitivo Plurali ejuſdem Generis: ut *nulla ſororum*, *alter geminorum*: Sive interrogativa ſint: ut *Quis noſtrum? uter veſtrum?* Sive Comparativa aut Superlativa ut *Major*, *& Maximus fratrum.*

Comparativus Gradus regit Ablativum ut *Candidior nive* & exponitur per *quam*: ut *Dulcius melle*; id eſt *dulcius quam mel.*

Superlativus regit Genitivum Pluralem: *Fortiſſimus Trojanorum.* Exponitur per *Inter*, *de*, *e* vel *ex*, ut *Minimus Fratrum*, id eſt *Minimus inter fratres*, vel *de fratribus.*

Comparativus & ſuperlativus regunt etiam Caſum ſui poſitivi: ut *Gratior Regi*, *Gratiſſimus Regi*; quia dicimus *Gratus Regi.*

Ablativus aliquando ponitur abſolute (*id eſt* ſine dictione regente) qui exponitur per *dum*, *poſtquam*, *quando*, aut ſimile; ut *Præceptore docente*, *Pueri diſcunt*; id eſt *dum* vel *quando docet.*

Opus regit dativum perſonæ, cum Ablativo rei; intercedente verbo Subſtantivo; ut *Opus eſt mihi libro.* Quandoq; Nominativum habet: ut, Cic. *Dux nobis & auctor opus eſt.*

Regimen Verborum Perſonalium.

Verba ſubſtantiva & vocativa & eorum vim habentia regunt poſt ſe Nominativum; ut *Deus eſt Juſtus*; *vocor Petrus*; *habeor dives.*

Eſt pro *pertinere* regit Genitivum; ut *Quicquid habemus eſt Dei*; id eſt *pertinet ad Deum.* Sed pro Genitivis *Mei*, *tui*, *ſui*, *noſtri*, *veſtri*; habet Nominativos, *Meum*, *tuum*, *ſuum*, *noſtrum*, *veſtrum.*

Eſt pro *habere*, regit Dativum; ut *non eſt mihi nummus* id eſt *non habeo nummum.*

Eſt pro *afferre* regit duos Dativos; ut *eſt mihi voluptati*; id eſt *adfert mihi voluptatem.*

Eſſe copulat ſimules Caſus explicitè vel implicitè qui ſignificantur accipi pro eodem: ut Claud, *Natura beatis omnibus eſſe dedit, ſi quis cognoverit uti.*

Refert & *intereſt* regunt Genitivum: ut *Refert Patris. Intereſt præceptoris.* Sed pro Genetivis *mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, veſtri* habent ablativos *mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, veſtra,* & *cuja.*

Verba *accuſandi, damnandi, laudandi, admonendi,* & his contraria, *excuſandi, abſolvendi, vituperandi* regunt genitivum vel ablativum *rei* ſed ſæpius Genitivum; ut *arguit me furti*; *Commendo te probitatis* vel *probitate, admoneo te officii.*

Verba *Memoriæ* & *oblivionis* regunt Genitivum vel Accuſativum; ut *Recordor,* vel *obliviſcor lectionis,* vel *lectionem.*

Verbum activum vel activæ ſignificationis regit accuſativum: ut *amor, [illegible]uor, veneror Dium*; *Curro ſtadium.*

At *Utor, abutor, fruor, fungor, veſcor, careo,* ablativum exigunt, & *miſeror* Genitivum; ut *utere divitiis, ne abutare Dei Donis, veſcitur herbis, morte carent animæ*; *Miſerere mei Deus.*

Verbum quod commodum vel incommodum, voluptatem aut dolorem ſignificat, regit dativum; ut *nec ſibi nec aliis prodeſt: laudi tuæ faveo.*

Cælo cum verbis rogandi, docendi, veſtiendi regunt duos accuſativos, priorem perſonæ, poſteriorem rei; ut *Celavit me librum*; *Roga præceptorem veniam*; *doce me lectionem*; *induo te tunicam*, Vel in ablativo *tunica*, vel *induo tibi tunicam.*

Pretium ponitur in ablativo, ut *emi librum duobus aureis*; *[illegible]docet talento*; at *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris,* ponuntur in Genitivo; ut *quanti emiſti librum? Non vendo pluris quam alii*; *fortaſſe minoris. Minoris æſtimatur probitas quam pecunia.*

Verba æſtimandi regunt Genitivos *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, magni, parvi, nihili, minimi, maximi,* & *pluris: Magni* vel *parvi facit doctrinam*; *Nihili curo amicitiam tuam.*

Verbum compoſitum regit ſæpe Caſum præpoſitionis cum quâ componitur: ut *adeamus ſcholam.*

Verbum vel adjectivum regit nomen menſuræ in accuſativo.

vel ablativo: ut *Charta hæc eſt tres digitos,* vel *tribus digitis lata; prominet duobus digitis.*

Verba Paſſiva aut paſſivæ ſignificationis regunt ablativum, intercedente præpoſitione; *à* vel *ab* ut *amor à Deo. Vapulo à præceptore.*

Verbum unum ab alio regitur in infinitivo: ut *Gaudeo te bene valere.*

De Gerundis ſupinis, & participiis.

Gerundia, ſupina, & participia regunt poſt ſe Caſum ſuorum verborum ut *Cauſa diſcendi literas huc veni. Legendo libros doctus evades; eo viſitatum parentes. Amans deum. Amatus & amandus à Deo.*

Gerundia in *di* pendent à ſubſtantivis, *Tempus reſipiſcendi;* Item ab adjectivis. *Cupidus diſcendi.*

Gerundia in *do* pendent à præpoſitionibus, *à, ab, in, ex: Deterres me à diſcendo.* Interdum abſolute ponuntur, *id eſt* ſine præpoſitione; ut *ſcribendo diſces ſcribere.*

Gerundia in *dum* pendent à præpoſitionibus *ad, inter, ante; Ne ſis præceps ad loquendum: Inter cœnandum hilaris eſto.* Interdum abſolutè ponuntur cum verbo *eſt*, aliquando addito verbo, aliquando non; *utendum eſt ætate. Serviendum eſt dignitati.* Horat. *Si vis me flere dolendum eſt primum ipſi tibi.*

Supinum in *um* ponitur poſt verbum motus; ut *eo piſcatum.*

Supinum in *u* ponitur poſt nomen adjectivum; ut *indignum auditu. Nil dictu fœdum, viſuq;, hæc limina tangat, intra quæ puer eſt.*

Regimen verborum imperſonalium.

Verbum imperſonale nullum ante ſe Caſum habet. *Pœnitet me peccati.*

Accidit, contingit, evenit, conducit, expedit, lubet, libet, licet, diſplicet, vacat, & quædam alia, regunt poſt ſe Dativum; ut *conducit Reipublicæ; peccare licet nemini, non vacat mihi ſcribere.*

Juvat delectat, decet, oportet regunt accuſativum cum Infinitivo. Ut *Delectat te vagari, non decet te rixari; oportet Mendacem eſſe memorem. Oportet* eleganter habet Subjunctivum ſubaudita Conjunctione: ut *Oportet te facere* vel *oportet facias.*

Pœnitet, piget, tædet, miſeret, pudet, regunt Accuſativum cum Genitivo. *Piget me vitæ; miſeret me tui*; cujus loco interdum habent Infinitivum; ut *pœnitet me peccati*, vel *pœnitet me peccaſſe. Piget me vitæ*, vel *piget me vivere.*

De rerum & actionum circumſtantiis.

Inſtrumentum, cauſa, & modus actionis ponuntur in Ablativo ſine præpoſitione; ut *Scribo calamo, ſtricto gladio me adortus eſt; Palleo metu; ſubmiſſa voce cantat.*

Dum vires annique ſinunt tollerate laborem:
Nam veniet tacito curva ſenecta pede.

Cauſa poteſt reſolvi per *præ, per*, vel *propter.* Modus reſpondet quæſtioni *Quomodo.*

Annotatiuncula.

Obſervabis cauſam, & modum actionis præpoſitionem interdum admittere; inſtrumentum vero nunquam: ut *taceo pudore*, vel *præ pudore. Summo labore hoc peregi*, vel *cum ſummo labore*: ſed *ſcribo cum calamo, cum atramento* cave dixeris.

Oppidi nomen ponitur in Genitivo, cum quæſtio eſt per *ubi*: ut *Ubi ſtudes? Cantabrigiæ. Ubi agis? Londini.*

Excipe, ſi nomen oppidi ſit tertiæ declinationis, aut pluralis Numeri, tum enim ponitur in dativo vel ablativo, ſed in ablativo melius: ut *habitat Andreapoli*; *militat Carthagine*, vel *Carthagini*; *Natus eſt Pariſiis, Athenis.*

Hæc appellativa *domi, humi, Militiæ, belli*, ponuntur etiam in Genitivo cum quæſtio eſt per *ubi*: ut *jacet humi*: *potat domi* At *degit rure*, vel *ruri*, in dativo vel ablativo.

Nomen oppidi ponitur in accuſativo cum quæritur per *quo*, cum appellativis *domum* & *rus*: ut *ivit Londinum*; *profectus eſt Andreapolin*; *abiit rus*; *Contulit ſe domum.*

Oppidi nomen, cum quæritur per *unde* vel *qua*, ponitur in ablativo; cum *rure* & *domo. Veni Roma, Pariſiis, Eboraco, rure, domo*: *Qua iter faciebas? Laodicea*: Sed hic per præpoſitionem ſæpius loquuntur, ad vitandam ambiguitatem: ut *per Capuam proficiſcor Romam verſus.*

Aliquando præpoſitio additur: ut, *ad Genevam pervenit, ad Meſſanam tranſire; venere à Roma; ab Epidauro navi advectus eſt.*

Locus in accuſativo vel ablativo effertur, cum ejus menſura aut intervallum exprimitur: vel cum reſpondetur ad *quantum* aut *quamprocul*: ut *Quantum hinc diſtat Edinburgum. Iter* vel *itinere unius diei; triginta ſex miliaria*, vel *miliaribus.* Alioqui cum in loco diſtante aliquid fieri, vel factum eſſe ſignificamus, ablativo tantum utimur; ut *captus eſt latro quarto ab urbe lapide.*

Appendix.

Nominibus regionum, & villarum, & appellativis omnibus non dictis præpoſitio additur: ut *Cæſar exercitum in* Britanniam *traduxit, & ex* Britannia *in* Galliam *reduxit. In* Cumano *cum eſſem, tu in* Pompejano. *Eo ad ſcholam, habito in urbe.*

Tempus ponitur in ablativo, cum quæſtio eſt per *Quando*, aut *quanto tempore*; ut *Quando veniſti? hora tertia, heſterna nocte. Quanto tempore mandaſti lectionem memoriæ? duarum horarum ſpatio.*

Cum Quæſtio eſt per *Quamdiu, Quamdudum*, vel *Quampridem*, Tempus ponitur in accuſativo, vel ablativo; ut *Quamdiu dormit Glis? totam hyemem*, vel *tota hyeme. Quamdiu ſtuduiſti? duas horas, per duas horas*, vel *duabus horis. Quamdudum cœpiſti Grammaticæ operam navare? ab hinc ſeſquiannum* vel *ſeſquianno.*

Conſtructio dictionum indeclinabilium.

Adverbia junguntur verbis, participiis, nominibus, & interdum aliis adverbiis; *Scite pingit, ſcite pingens; admodum puer: Egregiè impudens; Sat cito, ſi ſat benè.*

Adverbia *En* & *ecce* regunt Nominativum, vel accuſativum; *ecce Miſerum hominem; Hem* & *apage* accuſativum. *Apage iſtiuſmodi ſalutem, quæ cum cruciatu advenit, hem aſſiduas. O heu*, & *prob* regunt Nominativum, accuſativum, & vocativum; *heus*, & *ohe*, tantum vocativum, *o formoſe puer! heus Syre. Ohe, jam ſatis eſt, ohe libelle; heu pietas! heu priſca fides! heu me miſerum. Hei & væ* dativum. *Hei miſero mihi, væ capiti tuo. Ah* & *vah* accuſativum, & vocativum.

Derivativa regunt Caſum primitivorum; ut *omnium elegantiſſime loquitur*; Ut *propior* & *proximus*, ita *propius* & *proxime* regunt dativum & accuſativum; ut *propius urbi* vel *urbem*; *proxime caſtris*, vel *caſtra.*

Ad

Adverbia temporis regunt Genitivum ut *pridie illius diei*, dicimus etiam, *Pridie Calendas, Nonas, Idus*, quia intelligitur præpoſitio *ante*.

Adverbia loci & quantitatis itidem regunt Genitivum: *Nuſquam Gentium. Multum loquentiæ, ſapientiæ parum.*

Appendix.

Hæc adverbia junguntur verbis, quæ quietem aut motionem in loco ſignificant ſcilicet, *hic, illic, iſtic, intus, foris*, &c. *Sedet intus, ſtat foris, ambulat illic.*

Hæc adverbia adduntur verbis motus; *huc, illuc, iſtuc*, &c. *eamus nunc intro, exi foras.*

Ne adverbium prohibendi jungitur imperativo, aut ſubjunctivo: *Ne timeto*, vel *ne timeas.*

Conjunctiones *&, atq; aut, vel*, & quædam aliæ connectunt eoſdem caſus & modos: ut *pius & probus. Scribit & legit. Neminem audit niſi præceptorem.*

Ut, quo, licet, ne, adhærent Subjunctivo: *Oro ut redeas.* Poſt has voces, *adeo, ita, ſic, tam, talis, tantus, tot*, non ponitur *quod*: ſed *ut* cum ſubjunctivo; ut *adeone ignarus es, ut hæc neſcias.*

Si, tametſi, etiamſi, ſiquidem, quia & *quod* junguntur Indicativo, vel Subjunctivo: *quamvis* ſæpius ſubjunctivo: *quanquam, etſi* in principio ſententiæ junguntur indicativo, in medio etiam Subjunctivo.

De Præpoſitionibus.

Præpoſitiones quæ regunt accuſativum ſunt una, & triginta; *ad, apud, ante, adverſus* vel *adverſum, cis, citra, circa* vel *circum, circiter, contra, erga, extra, infra, inter, intra, juxta, ob, pone, propè, propter, per, præter, poſt, penes, ſecus, ſecundum, trans, ultra, uſq;, verſus*, Quæ duæ ſolent plerunq; poſtponi accuſativo: ut *ad Patrem, apud Deum, ante ædes, adverſus* vel *adverſum hoſtes, cis Rhenum, citra neceſſitatem, circa* vel *circum forum, circiter horam decimam, inter fratres, contra inimicos, erga amicos, extra terminos, infra tectum, intra privatos parietes, juxta macellum, ob quæſtum, pone tribunal, prope* Galliam, *propter virtutem, per agros, præter morem & conſuetudinem, poſt tergum, penes arbitros, ſecus viam, ſecundum regem, ſupra cœlum, trans montem, ultra indos, Oceanum uſq; Italiam verſus.*

Præpoſitiones

Præpoſitiones quæ regunt ablativum ſunt ſedecim; *a, ab, abs, abſq;, cum, coram, clam, de, e, ex, pro, præ, palam, ſine, procul, tenus*, ut *à patre, ab hoſte, abs quovis homine, abſq; cauſa, cum exercitu, coram teſtibus, clam patre, de lana caprina, è foro, ex ædibus, pro clientibus, præ timore, palam omnibus, ſine labore, procul dubio, mento tenus: Tenus* regit etiam Genitivum pluralem cum res ſunt geminæ: ut *crurum tenus*, aut cum nomen caret ſingulari numero, ut, *Cunarum tenus*, & caſui poſtponitur.

Quatuor præpoſitiones accuſativum vel ablativum regunt; *In, ſub, ſuper*, & *ſubter*, accuſativum, cum eſt motus ad rem, ut *eo in ſcholam, ſub umbram*; at ablativnm, cum in loco, aut alia re, quid fieri ſignificatur, ſive fuerit *motus* ſive *quies*; ut *pueri currunt*, vel *quieſcunt in ſcola. Ambulo* vel *ſedeo ſub Umbra.*

Præpoſitiones fiunt adverbia cum non regunt Caſum; ut, *longo poſt tempore venit.*

De Reſolutione.

In Reſolutione ſeu expoſitione hunc ordinem ſequere.

1. Sume vocativum ſi ſit: ut *in t. locavi ſpem meam rerum Creator optime.* Sic ordina, *optime Creator rerum, ego locavi*, &c.

2. Verbum Impersonale ſi adſit: ut *Eſſe oportet ut vivas, non vivere ut edas.* Ordo eſt *oportet eſſes ut vivas.*

3 Nominativum cum verbo, ut *Intolerabilis ſit Militia cum laudatur*; Sic retexe *Militia ſit intolerabilis.*

4. Porro cape dictionem regentem ante dictionem à tergo rectam, ut *trium literarum homo.* Sic ordina *homo trium literarum.*

5. Quod autem ſubintelligitur, ſuppleto; ut *tecum habita, & nôris quam ſit tibi cuncta ſupellex*; ſic *tu habita tecum*, & *tu nôris.*

Formulæ

Formulæ loquendi.

In eorum gratiam, qui prima Latini Sermonis Tyrocinia faciunt.

Sectio Prima.

Repete mihi lectionem.	SAY over your Lesson.
Da mihi librum meum.	Give me my Book.
Delinea mihi chartam.	Rule my Paper.
Præforma mihi exemplum.	Write me a Copy.
Da mihi locum.	Give me a place.
Sine me.	Let me alone.
Quo is?	Whither are you going?
Eo in Scholam.	I am going to the School.
Quota est hora?	What a Clock is it?
Quo cares?	What want you?
Careo pileo, & libro.	I want my Hat and my Book.
Sonat campana.	The Bell is ringing.
Docetur lectio.	The Lesson is teaching.
Hic me verberat.	He is striking me.
Hic jurat.	He is cursing here.
Hic eripuit mihi librum.	He hath pulled my Book from me.
Non reddidit mihi librum quem illi accommodavi.	He will not give me my Book again which I lent him.
Hic irridet me.	He is scorning me.
Salve.	God save you.
Tu quoq; sis salvus.	*Idem.*
Vale.	God be with you; *or* farewel.
Tu iterum atq; iterum vale.	*Idem.*
An licebit hodie ludere.	Will we get the play to day?
Concessa est ludendi facultas.	We have gotten the play.
Quis nobis ludendi facultatem impetravit?	Who hath gotten the play to us?
Licet ludere in noctem.	We have gotten thee play for all Night.
Licet ludere in horam quintam.	We have gotten thee play till five a Clock.
Ludamus inter nos.	Let us play together.

Nunquam

Nunquam mature venis. Ye come never in time.
Surge. Riſe.
Surge ocius. Riſe quickly.
Brevi ſurgam. I ſhall riſe within a ſhort ſpace.
Statim adero. I ſhall be with you preſently.
Non ego hodie ſero veni? I came not too late to day.
Parce, nunquam iterum. Spare me and I ſhall never do it again.

Jam teneo lectionem. Now I have my Leſſon.
Acue mihi pennam. Make me a Pen.
Duc mihi lineas. Rule my Paper.
Pueri ſunt dimiſſi. The Children are going home.
Non opus eſt jam eum adeas. You need not go to him now.
Ego par pari referam. I ſhall give you a meeting.
Æquum dicis. You ſpeak according to reaſon.
Inſpice librum. Look to your Book.
Iſtud mihi in mentem non venit. I remember not that.
Deo volente mature adero. With Gods grace I ſhall be here in time.

Adhuc bene ſe habent omnia. All is well yet.
Jam nihil eſt quod agam. Now I have nothing to do.
Eo domum petitum librum. I am going home to ſeek my Book.

Fac hoc memineris. See that you remember this.
Nemo audet egredi ſine permiſſu Janitoris. None dare go out without the Janitors leave.
Quid habes negotii. What have you to do?
Ex animo hoc verum eſt. In truth that is true.
Jam audienda eſt prælectio. Now we muſt hear our Leſſon.
Vide tempeſtivè venias. See that you come in time.
Satis tempeſtivè veni. I came in time enough.
Quidam conventum te cupit. One would meet with you.
Heus tu, redi, paucis te volo. Come hither back again, I would ſpeak a few words with you.

Per Deum te oro ut parcas. For Gods ſake forgive me.
Da veniam exeundi. Give me leave forth.
Exi. Go your ways out.
Hic vernacule loquitur. This Boy is ſpeaking Engliſh.
Cur non attuliſti vocabula in ſcholam? Why have you not brought your Vocables to the School?
Parce mihi. Spare me this fault.
Non iterum peccabo. I ſhall not do a fault again.

Adſum.

Adsum.	I am here.
Abest.	He is absent.
Dies Lunæ.	Munday.
Dies Martis.	Tuesday.
Dies Mercurii.	Wednesday.
Dies Jovis.	Thursday.
Dies Veneris.	Friday.
Dies Saturni.	Saturday.
Dies Dominicus.	Sunday.

Partes indeclinabiles, Adverbia.

Bene est.	IT is well.
Male agitur.	That is ill done.
Non adfuit hodie.	He was not here to day.
Non aderat heri.	He was not here Yester-night.
Semel repetivi lectionem.	I have repeated my Lesson once.
Jam bis repetivi lectionem.	Now I have repeated my Lesson twice.
Quid tum postea?	Why? what of that?
Id postea faciam.	I shall do that afterwards.
Brevi preceptor aderit.	The Master will be here incontinent.
Diligenter vacat studiis.	He is diligent at his Book.

Præpositiones.

Veni huc ad me.	COme hither to me.
Apud me sede.	Sit beside me.
Veni ante horam sextam.	I came before six a Clock.
Hoc est contra id quod promisisti.	This is against that which you promised.
Non potest hoc fieri sine pecunia.	This cannot be done without money.
Est in templo.	He is in the Church.

Interjectiones.

Heus tu.	COme hither.
Vah!	Alace!
Papæ!	O God!

Conjunction

Conjunctiones.

SI hoc dederis, ero gratus.	IF you give me this, I shall be thankful to you.
Non debes scribere & garrire.	You ought not to be writing and talking.
Aut tace, aut abi.	Either hold thy tongue, or be gone.
Nisi hoc feceris, nihil accipies.	Except you do this, you shall get nothing.
Quanquam tu mentitus sis, ego tamen nolo mentiri.	Albeit thou hast lied, yet I will not lie.
Est bonus puer, sed nihil proficit.	He is a good Boy, but he learneth nothing.
Nec legit, nec scribit.	Neither is he reading, nor writing.

Sectio Secunda.

Ubi usus usitatiorum aliquot adjectivorum.

Adjectiva primæ & secundæ Declinationis.

CUltellus acutus.	A Sharp Knife.
Culeellus obtusus.	A blunt Knife.
Altus mons.	An high Hill.
Est æger.	He is sick.
Nimium avidus es.	You are too greedy.
Est valde avarus.	He is a great Miser.
Est vir bonus.	He is a good Man.
Est malus puer.	He is an evil Boy.
Est amicus charus.	He is my dear Friend.
Est vir doctus.	He is a learned Man.
Est indoctus.	He is unlearned.
Est vir gratus.	He is a thankful Man.
Est ingratus.	He is unthankful.
Est amicus jucundus.	He is a pleasant Friend.
Est justus judex.	He is a just Judge.
Est nimium lascivus.	He is too frolicksome.
Longa hæc via est.	This is a long way.
Est vir magnus.	He is a great Man.
Parvus hic liber est.	This is a little Book.

Es moroſus.	You are troubleſome.
Accepit novas veſtes.	He hath gotten new Cloaths.
Quid ita mutus es?	Why are ye ſo dumb?
Eſt perverſus nequam.	He is a perverſe Knave.
Eſt vir pius.	He is a godly man.
Atramentarium meum eſt plenum atramenti.	My Ink-horn is full of Ink.
Pomum hoc putridum eſt.	This is a rotten Apple.
Eſt puer pulcher.	He is a pleaſant Boy.
Eſt valde ſeverus.	He is very ſevere.
Eſt nimium ſuperbus.	He is too proud.

Adjectiva tertiæ Declinationis.

Est æqualis illi doctrina.	He is equal to him in learning.
Eſt amicus amabilis.	He is an amiable Friend.
Hic liber erit utrique noſtrum communis.	This Book ſhall be common to us both.
Eſt valde debilis.	He is very weak.
Sic valde eris deformis.	You will become very ill favoured that way.
Lectio hæc difficilis eſt.	This is a difficult Leſſon.
Eſt lectio facilis.	It is an eaſie Leſſon.
Dulce pomum.	A ſweet Apple.
Eſt fidelis amicus.	He is a faithful Friend.
Eſt valde futilis.	He is one that can keep nothing cloſe.
Eſt vir gravis & tamen hilaris.	He is a grave man, and yet chearful.
Dicam tibi inſignem hiſtoriam:	I ſhall tell you a notable Hiſtory
Eſt mediocri ſtatura.	He is of a mid ſtature.
Eſt vir nobilis.	He is a Nobleman.
Eſt ſocius admodum ſuavis.	He is a ſweet Companion.
Hæc cerviſia tenuis eſt.	This Ale is ſmall.
Quid ita triſtis es?	Why are you ſo ſad.
Quis habet atramentum venale?	Who hath Ink to ſell?
Apage turpia verba.	Away with filthy Language.
Avaritia eſt vile vitium.	Avarice is a baſe Vice.
Hic eſt utilis liber.	This is a profitable Book.
Gramen jam ubiq; viride eſt.	The graſs is every where now green.

Sectio Tertia.

Ubi occurrit usus familiarum quorundam verborum.

Verba primæ Conjugationis in O.

SEmper me accusat.
Bene administrat rem familiarem.
Sæpe ægrotat.
Quanti æstimas hunc librum?

Amo te de isto verbo.
Ambulabat in templo.

Bene cantat.
Quid ita cessas?
Quid ita clamas?
Quid ita claudicas?
Curabam negotium patris.

Expectamus eum in horas.

Ego eum fugabo.
Semper litigat cum sociis.

Quando navigabis?
Ne nega.
Ego hoc opto.
Para librum.
Si peccaveris, dabis pœnas.

Recte putas.
Spero meliora per Dei gratiam.
Tota fere nocte vigilavi.

Quis me vocat?
O R.
CUR ita altercaris.
Jam ancillatur matri meæ.

HE is ever accusing me.
He guideth his estate well.
He is often sick.
What think you this Book worth?
I love you for that word.
He was walking in the Church.
He singeth well.
Why sit you so idle?
Why cry you so?
What makes you to hault so?
I was going about my Fathers business.
We are looking for him every hour.
I shall chase him away.
He is ever scolding with his Neighbours.
When will ye sail?
Deny not.
This is a thing I wish for.
Prepare your Book.
If you commit a fault, you shall be corrected.
You are of the right opinion.
I hope in God for better.
I waked almost the whole night.
Who calleth me?

WHat needeth you controvert so.
She is presently serving my Mother.

Me falso criminatur. He accuseth me falsly.
Frustratus est expectationem meam. He hath deceived my expectation.
Valde illi cupio gratificari. I greatly desire to do the thing that might pleasure him.
Gratulor tibi fœlicem hunc reditum. Welcome home again.
Mirabar quo abiisset. I admire whether he went.
Pater minatus est illi pœnam si quid tale posthac audiverit. His Father hath threatned to correct him, if he hear any such thing hereafter.
Cur me moraris? Wherefore hinder you me?
Semper nugatur cum sociis. He is ever tattleing with his Neighbours.
Non licet piscari die Dominico. It is not lawful to fish upon Sunday.
Sic opinor. I think so.
Deum præcare quotidie. Pray unto God daily.
Non recordor illud. I remember not that.
Solemur eum quantum in nobis est. Let us comfort him as far as we can.
Suspicor eum non adfuturum. I suspect he will not be here.
Quis testatur te adfuisse. Who testifieth that you were present?

Conjugationis secundæ in O.

NOn audes. YOU dare not.
Satis caleo. I am warm enough.
Cave dicas. Have a care what you say.
Ego hoc censeo. I think this.
Debet mihi pecuniam. He owes me money.
Dele hanc vocem. Put out this word.
Doleo eum ægrotare. I am sorry that he is sick.
Non favet mihi. He hath no kindness for me.
Cur ita fles. Why weep you so?
Valde frigeo. I am very cold.
Gaudeo te bene valere. I am glad that you are well.
Non habeo librum. I have not a Book.
Jacet adhuc in lecto. He is yet in his Bed.
Nemini invideo. There is none that I envy.
Quid ita langues? What makes you so dull?
Latet in angulo. He is lurking in the Corner.

Man-

Mane donec ego rediero. Tarry while I come back again
Monuit præceptor ne vernaculè loquamur. The Master admoniſheth us, that we ſpeak no Engliſh.
Non ſplendet Sol. The Sun is not ſhining.
Semper ſtudet. He is ever at his Book.
Suadeo me mittas. I counſel you to let me alone.
Valde illi ſuccenſet pater. His Father is very angry at him
Tace. Hold your peace.
Tene librum, donec rediero. Hold my Book till I return.
Timet ne vapulet. He is afraid to be beaten.
Multi pauperes hodie rigent frigore. Many poor this day are trembling for cold.
Non bene valet. He is not well in his health.
Accede, & ipſe videbis. Go, and you your ſelf will ſee.

OR.

ID ego fateor. I Confeſs that.
Non poſſum huic malo mederi. I cannot mend this.
Miſerere mei Deus. Have mercy on me, O God.
Memento quid pollicitus ſis. Remember what you promiſed
Ego te tuebor. I ſhall defend you.
Nihil eſt quod vereare. You need not to fear.

Conjugationis Tertiæ in IO.

ASpice eum. LOok to him.
Hæc claſſis non capit nos. This Form doth not contain us.

Non cupio id. I deſire not that.
Decepiſti me. You have deceived me.
Ejice. Caſt it out.
Nunquam rem facies. Thou wilt never thrive.
Fugit. He hath fled.
Cur quatis ſedile? Wherefore ſhake you the Seat?
Percuſſit me pugno. He ſtruck me with his fiſt.
Reſpice. Look behind you.
Nolo hoc pati. I will not bear with this.
Brevi morietur. He will die ſhortly.
Sol oritur. The Sun is riſing.
Abſcondit ſe alicubi. He hath hidden himſelf ſomewhere or another.

Accende candelam. Light the Candle.
Quid agis? What are you doing?
Accerſe eum. Go for him.

Arguit me furti.	He accuſeth me of theft.
Aſſueſce linguæ latinæ.	Uſe your ſelf to the latine tongue.
Probibo tibi.	I drink to you.
Lubens accipio.	I pledge you.
Jam bis cecidi.	Now I have fallen twice.
Cede illi.	Give him the place.
Claude oſtium.	Shut the door.
Compeſce linguam.	Hold your tongue.
Nondum Convaluit.	He is not as yet come to his health.
Conſule Patrem.	Ask your Fathers advice.
Corrige hunc errorem.	Mend this errour.
Non credo tibi.	I do not believe you.
Cur adeo celeriter curris?	What need you ſo run ſo faſt?
Decumbe maturè.	Go to your Bed in time.
Ego te defendam.	I ſhall defend you.
Dic verum.	Tell the truth.
Nondum didici primam partem.	I have not yet learned the firſt part.
Duc tum domum.	Convoy him home.
Emi hunc librum quatuor aſſibus.	I have bought this Book for four ſhillings.
Extinxit candelam.	He hath put out the Candle.
Exue veſtes.	Take off your Cloaths.
Fefellit me.	He hath deceived me.
Fige hic candelabrum.	Faſten in the Candleſtick here.
Multa fingis.	You feign many things.
Flecte genu.	Bow your Knee.
Funde atramentum.	Pour out the Ink.
Indue veſtes.	Put on your Cloaths.
Non intelligo hanc lectionem.	I underſtand not this Leſſon.
Laceſſit me ad pugnam.	He provoketh me to fight.
Liceat mihi legere thema tuum.	Let me read your Theme.
Non decet te ludere in templo.	You ought not to play in the Church.
Metuo ne ſero veniam.	I am afraid I come too late.
Miſit ad me epiſtolam.	He hath ſent me a Letter.
Munge nares.	Wipe your Noſe.
Nectie ligulas.	Faſten your Points.
Non novi eum.	I know him not.
Oſtende mihi librum tuum.	Shew me your Book.
Odi ejus mores.	I hate his Fathions.

Pepulit

Pepulit me loco. He hath put me out of my place.

Ego jam parcam tibi. I will ſpare you for the preſent.

Quin non perges? Why go you not forwards?
Pete ab eo pennam. Ask a Pen of him.
Perdidi pileum. I have loſt my Cap.
Scite pingit. He painteth prettily.
Pone hic ſaccum. Lay down your Satchel here.
Polluit pallium meum. He hath ſtained my Cloak.
Pone hic librum. Lay your Book down here.
Semper aliquid poſcis. You are ever ſeeking ſomething or other.

Vide an eum poſſis apprehendere. See if you can lay hold on him.
Prome calamum. Take out your Pen.
Pupugit me acicula. He hath prickt me with a Pin.
Obtundis me. You deafen me.
Quid queris! What ſeek you?
Quieſce quæſo. I intreat you be at quiet.
Scinde panem cultro. Cut the Bread with thy Knife.
Scite ſcribit. He writeth very well.
Perperam ſcripſiſti. You have written wrong.
Sine me. Let me alone.
Solve debitum. Pay your Debt.
Sperno te. I undervalue you.
Nondum ſtratus eſt lectus. The Bed is not made.
Sterne menſam. Cover the Table.
Sume hunc librum. Take this Book.
Vide ne eum tangas. See that you touch him not.
Pauperes tergunt ſcholam. The poor Boyes are cleaning the School.

Tolle librum. Take up the Book.
Trade illi hunc librum in manum. Deliver him this Book in his hand.
Traxit illum huc illuc. He drew him here and there.
Truſit eum foras. He thruſt him out.
Quo vadis? Whither are you going?
Equus hic utrumq; non vehet. This Horſe will not carry us both.

Vulſit mihi auriculam. He hath pulled mine Ear.
Quis vendidit tibi hunc librum? Who ſold you this Book?
Verte folium. Turn over the Leaf.
Uter vicit? Which of the two is Victor?
Uſſit pallium. He hath burnt his Cloak.

OR.

PAter illi iraſcitur.	HIS Father is angry at him.
Cui loqueris.	To whom are you ſpeaking?
Nondum obliviſcor quid dixerit.	I have not forgotten what he ſaid.
Sequere me.	Follow me.
In omnibus tibi obſequar.	I ſhall obey you in all things.
Ego ulciſcar te, ſi vivo.	I ſhall be alike with you, if I live.
Licet mihi uti hoc libro ad horam.	Lend me the uſe of this Book for an hour.
Abuſus eſt libro meo.	He hath abuſed my Book.
Profectus eſt Londinum.	He is gone to *London*.
Quærar apud Præceptorem.	I ſhall complain to the Maſter.
Statim revertere.	Return incontinent.
Utere quamdiu voles hoc libro.	Uſe this Book as long as you pleaſe.

Conjugationis quartæ verba.

AUdio horam.	I Hear the hour.
Aperi oſtium.	Open the door.
Cuſtodi pallium, donec rediero.	Keep my Cloak till I come back again.
Nimis diu dormis.	You ſleep too long.
Nondum eſurio.	I am not hungry.
Expediebam negotia patris.	I was about my Fathers buſineſs.
Non expedit id agere.	It is not expedient to do that.
Nondum finivi thema.	I have not ended my Theme.
Hoc fulciet librum tuum.	This will hold up your Book to you.
Semper garris.	You are ever tattleing.
Hauri mihi potum aquæ è fonte.	Draw me a draught of Water out of the Well.
Cur impedis ſtudia noſtra.	Wherefore hinder you our ſtudies.
Invenisti librum tuum?	Have you found your Book.
Adiit mercatum.	He is gone to the Market.
Nimium laſcivit.	He is too much given to wantonneſs.
Jam tandem eum reperi.	Now at laſt I have found him.

Procul

Procul ſalit.	He leapeth far.
Sarciebantur mihi veſtes.	My Cloaths were mending.
Sic calcei, & tibialia ſarciebantur.	So my Shoes and Stockings were mending.
Ego ſatis ſcio quid velis.	I know very well what you would be at.
Nondum ſenſit nos adeſſe.	He perceiveth not that we are here.
Quis eum ſepelivit?	Who buried him?
Nolo ſervire tibi.	I will not be a Servant to you.
Quando venit frater tuus?	When came your Brother?
OR.	
JAm blanditur tibi. Experire quid poſſit in lingua latina.	NOw he is a flattering you: Take an Eſſay of him what he can do in the Latine tongue.
Nulla illi orta eſt à me injuria.	I have done him no wrong.
Deus hoc mihi largitus eſt.	God hath beſtowed this upon me.
Non mentior.	I do not lie.
Nondum orſus eſt thema.	He hath not begun his Theme.
Sortiamur uter incipiat.	Let us caſt Lots which of us two ſhall begin.

Sectio Quarta.

NUMERORUM APPELLATIONES.

Numeri Cardinales.

UNus, a, um; one.	*Quindecim*; fifteen.
Duo, æ, o; two.	*Sexdecim*; ſixteen.
Tres, tria; three.	*Septemdecim*; ſeventeen.
Quatuor; four.	*Octodecim*; eighteen.
Quinque; five.	*Novemdecim*; nineteen.
Sex; Six.	*Viginti*; twenty.
Septem; ſeven.	*Viginti unus*, vel *unus & viginti*; one and twenty.
Octo; eight.	*Triginta*; thirty.
Novem; nine.	*Quadraginta*; forty.
Decem; ten.	*Quinquaginta*; fifty.
Undecim; eleven.	*Sexaginta*; ſixty.
Duodecim; twelve.	*Septuaginta*; ſeventy.
Tredecim; thirteen.	*Octoginta*; eighty.
Quatuordecim; fourteen.	

Nonoginta; ninety.
Centum; an hundred.
Ducenti; two hundred.
Trecenti; three hundred.
Quadringenti; four hundred.
Quingenti; five hundred.
Sexcenti; six hundred.
Septingenti; seven hundred.
Octingenti; eight hundred.
Nongenti; nine hundred.
Mille; a thousand.
Duo millia; two thousand.
Tria millia; three thousand.
Centum millia; an hundred thousand.
Decies centena millia; ten Millions.

Ordinales.

Primus, a, um; the first.
Secundus; the second.
Tertius; the third.
Quartus; the fourth.
Quintus; the fifth.
Sextus; the sixth.
Septimus; the seventh.
Octavus; the eighth.
Nonus; the ninth.
Decimus; the tenth.
Undecimus; the eleventh.
Duodecimus; the twelfth.
Decimus tertius; the thirteenth.
Decimus quartus; the fourteenth.
Decimus quintus; the fifteenth.
Decimus sextus; the sixteenth.
Decimus septimus; the seventeenth.
Decimus octavus; the eighteenth.
Decimus nonus; the nineteenth.
Vigesimus; the twentyeth.
Quadragesimus; the fortieth.
Quinquagesimus; the fiftieth.
Sexagesimus; the sixtieth.
Octogesimus; the eightieth.
Nonagesimus; the ninetieth.
Centesimus; the hundredth.
Ducentesimus; the two hundredth.
Tricentesimus; the three hundredth.
Quadringentesimus; the four hundredth.
Quingentesimus; the five hundredth.
Sexcentesimus; the six hundredth.
Septingentesimus; the seven hundredth.
Octingentesimus; the eight hundredth.
Nongentesimus; the nine hundredth.
Millesimus; the thousandth.

Multiplicativi.

Simplex; single.
Duplex; double.
Triplex; threefold.
Quadruplex; fourfold.

Partitivi.

Singuli; one by one.
Bini; two by two.
Terni; three by three.
Quaterni; four by four.

SECTIO

SECTIO QUINTA.

Ubi aliæ variæ loquendi formulæ.

Valetudo proſpera vel *adverſa.*

QUI vales? Bene valeo. Deo gratia. Ut valuiſti ex quo hinc abiiſti? Dei beneficio proſpera uſus ſum valetudine. Lætus hoc audio Faxit Deus ut hoc tibi perpetuum ſit. Non admodum ex voto valui. Parum commoda valetudine fui hoc biduo. Quis te morbus habeat? Quo morbo laborabat? Fluxu ventris, *&c.* Quampridem invaſit te hic morbus? Jam triduo eo conflictor. Eſt in gravem morbum delapſus. Vehementer ægrotat. Aliquantulum ægrotat. Ego hunc morbum illi curabo. Incipit jam morbo ſuo levari. Incipit indies majus majuſq; convaleſcere. Nondum plene convaluit, eſt valetudinarius. Jam ſatis firma valetudine eſt. Jam vires ſuas recuperavit. Malè valet ab oculis, ab auribus. Laborat erenibus. Dolent illi dentes, caput, venter, *&c.* Malè valeo ab oculis, ab auribus, *&c.*

Formulæ quædam interrogandi.

QUI vocaris? Unde venis? Quid tibi vis? Quid rei? *What meaneth the matter?* Ain tu, *But ſay you ſo?* Audiſtin' *Hear ye what he ſaid?* Ex quo hoc audiviſti? Unde nactus es hunc librum? Quo ſigno id petam? Quid tum poſtea? Nunquid ſurdus es? *What are ye deaf?* Nunquid cœcus es? *What are ye blind?* Quid ita properas?

Dandi & accipiendi.

DA mihi mutuo librum. Da mihi accommodato. Accepit librum accommodato, Pete commodato. Roga eum librum commodato. Mutuare mihi librum tuum. Commoda mihi librum tuum. Oppignoravit mihi librum tribus aſſibus. Memineris promiſſi. Imple promiſſum. Ego manebo promiſſis. Noſti quid mihi tecum conveneris? Pignori mihi hunc librum oppoſuit ob tres aſſes. Librum pro tribus aſſibus oppignoravit. Cedo pignus. Quid dabis pignori? Libera pignus. Quo pignore contendes? Repræſenta pecuniam & accipies. Cura mihi pecuniam. Nimium pecuniæ impendis in uvas, poma,

ma, *&c.* Hoc mercatus ſum præſenti pecunia. Mulctatus eſt pecunia. Sume pecuniam mutuam. Ad denarium ſolves. Vilè emiſti hunc librum. Carè emiſti. Valet quatuor ſolidis. Non valeo à pecunia. Noſti quid promiſeris te daturum, facturum, *&c.* Sta promiſſis, libera fidem tuam, violaſti fidem.

Gratitudinis.

SI hoc dederis magnam à me inibis gratiam. Pro hoc beneficio gratiam tibi habeo. Eſt gratia. Pro hoc ſingulares tibi gratias ago. Et meo & hujus nomine gratias tibi ago. De hac re gratias tibi ago.

Ætatis.

INcipiebat illi annus ætatis decimus quartus. Complevit viceſimum ſeptimum ætatis annum? Quotum ætatis annum agis? Es ſupra ætatem meam. Sum infra ætatem tuam.

Lectio, memoria, oblivio, diligentia, negligentia, &c.

QUis enarrabat hodie nobis prælectionem? Eſt hic author enarratu difficilis. Difficilis eſt hodierna lectio. Nimis Prolixa eſt. Nondum lectionem edidici, memoriæ mandavi, commendavi. Particulatim manda memoriæ lectionem. Brevi exigetur ratio lectionis. Recolamus lectionem. Vide ne vel unam ſyllabam pecces in repetendo, Perperam repetis. Quando inibitur examen? Præi mihi interpretationem lectionis. Unde initium lectionis? Quouſque protrahitur? Unde terminatur? Quis tantæ lectioni par erit? *Who will be able to get ſo great a Leſſon?* Facile ediſco lectionem, verum brevi memoria effluit. Eſt fœlici ingenio. Eſt ingenio hebeti, tardo. Eſt tenaciſſima memoria. Expromptam habet memoriam. Nimium acceleras repetitionem lectionis tuæ. Nimis præcipitanter repetis. Repete lentius. Repete articulatè & diſtinctè. Cur adeo ſubmiſſa voce repetis? Audi me præeuntem, deinde ego parem operam tibi dabo. Non datur nobis ſpatium ediſcendi lectionem. Quoties docetur lectio, debes ad eum eſſe attentior. Redeamus hic in ſeceſſu. Jam inſtat hora deſignationis, itaque ſeriam adhibeamus operam. Malè tempus tuum collocas. Non habeo otium à lectione. Totus in otio es. Cum otium fuerit, id una agemus. Intende

animum

animum in ſtudiâ. Omnem curam in ſtudia intende. Et intentiſſimus in ſtudia vel ſtudiis. Adverte quid dicatur. Hoc age. Arrige aures. Audi attento animo. Diligenter attende lectionem. Da operam ſtudiis. Nullam impendit operam. Nullam operam navat. Magnum ſub eo præceptore fecit profectum. Ad profectum opus eſt diligentia, & quotidiano linguæ Latinæ uſu. Nullum facit profectum. Vix ultra primas literas progreſſus eſt. Nullum facit progreſſum in ſtudiis. Otiantur, vacat ſtudiis.

Scriptio.

INcommodè hic ſedeo. Deſunt mihi arma ſcriptoria. Penna hæc eſt egregiè habilis. Habet caulem firmum. Detruncæ aliquid de cauda. Detrahe plumulas ſcalpello. Apta mihi pennam. Corrige hanc pennam. Corrige hoc mendum. Deeſt ſcamnum in quod incumbat liber. Pennam chartæ nimium imprimis. Effunde ex atramentario tuo aliquid atramenti: Habebo domi amplum atramentarium. Elapſus eſt mihi liber chartaceus. Attuli in ſcholam graphiariam Plumbeum mortariolum. Mutuare mihi lanam. Atramentum hoc non eſt liquidum. Hauri penna atramentum commodius. Hic manum meam remoratur, *he is ſpoiling my hand.* Non admittit ad me lucem, *he is ſitting betwixt me and the light.* Exſicca literas pulvere. Diſtortè ſcribis, *you are out of rule.* Peccaſti hanc literam. Exacua mihi pennam forma tenui mediocri, grandiuſcula. Abuſus eſt pennâ meâ, *he hath ſpoiled my Pen.* Hæc penna non convenit in meum calamarium.

Luſus.

QUod luſionis genus placet? Quo luſus genere certabimus? Certemus ſaltu, Curſu, Pila pedali. Eamus ad metas. Quod erit victori præmium? duernio, octernio, *&c.* Cras feriaturi ſumus. Hodie à ſtudiis feriamur. Hic eſt feriatus dies.

Pœna.

ULtimo afficieris ſupplicio. Mereris ſupplicium. Hanc mihi noxam condona, nihil unquam tale poſthac admittam. Nunquam in poſterum peccabo, ſi unius hujus delicti gratiam mihi feceris. Vide ne quid tale in poſterum admittas. In quo peccavi? *What fault have I committed.* Nihil peccavi. Si quid peccavi, peccavi imprudentiâ. Non ſciens id feci. Sanè invitus id feci. Multa ſubinde peccas. Nunquam non peccat. De hac culpa non potes te purgare. Si quid tale admiſero

admiſero nullam deprecor pœnam. Si veniam preceris fortaſſe remittetur tibi ſupplicium, præſentiſſima de eo exigetur pœna. Ultima illi irrogabitur pœna. Non levem ſubiturus es pœnam. Graviſſimo vel ultimo afficieris ſupplicio.

Delicta.

AGebat cymbam. Solvunt piſcatorum cymbas. Cymba tranſmiſit fluvium. Cymba ſocios tranſportavit ad adverſam ripam. Erant in periculo vitæ. Miror quomodo audeant in vitæ periculum ſe inferre. Eſt infectus piſcatoribus, violant, piſcatorum & cymbas & retia, *they wrong*, &c. Periclitantur vitam.

Infeſti ſunt nautis. Conſcendunt naves, malos ſcandunt. Curſitant per foras; in nave pone urbem laritant. Mare pedibus ingreſſi ſunt, *they wade in the Sea*. Niſi nauta eos periculo ſubtraxiſſet, de eorum vita fuiſſet actum. Natabat contra aquam. Natabat flumen. Natabat non ſine vitæ periculo.

Ludunt baculo in campis maritimis. Ludunt globis in monte. Per campos maritimos diſcurrunt. Ludunt in ſphæriſterio. Ludunt per glaciem. Torquent pilas niveas in prætereuntes. Luſitant inter frumenti acervos, *they were playing amongſt the ſtacks*. Scandunt frementi acervos & abrumpunt vincula. Proſternunt ſegetes. Diſcurrebat per plateas. Ludebat aleis ſub pergulis. Ludebat foliis luſoriis, ſemper luctatur cum ſociis. Experiamur vires luctando. Luctabantur inter ſe.

Semper irrumpit in alienos hortos. Tranſilit hortorum ſepta. Collocavit ſe in arborem. Inicendit in arbores. Decerpit arboribus poma, pyra, ſuffuratur ex hortis poma, flores. Vide ne carpas florem. Plurimos flores fundit ille hortus. Deliba hunc florem, ſuaviſſimus odor inde afflatur.

Paſſer hic ſibi nidum conſtruxit. Detrahunt aves nidos admoris ſcalis. Picus hic in arbore nidificavit. Nidulatur hic paſſer. Aviculæ adhuc implumes ſunt. Satis jam maturæ ſunt. Furtim ſe ſubducit. Damnatus eſt furti. Clam pone hortos urbem ingreditur. Laritat pone hortos. Infra cœmeterium in urbem ſe recepit. Semper jocos agitat. Quid ita movet ſociis riſum? Siqua uſquam oriatur injuria, ſemper illi aliquid à te accedit. Nimium indulget campis ſphæriſterio. Nimiâ indulgentia corrumpitur. Depravatus eſt nimia indulgentia. Ingurgitat ſe uvis, pomis, &c. Nullum facit altercandi finem. Nimium delectaris nugis. Auſer nugas tuas. Non interfuit precibus, concioni, prælectioni.

Sententiæ

Sententiæ Sapientum è Græcis.

Dicta Periandri Corinthii.

Omnibus placeto.
Bona res quies.
Periculosa temeritas.
Semper voluptates sunt mortales.
Honores autem immortales.
Amicis adversâ fortunâ utentibus idem esto.
Lucrum turpe, res pessima.
Quicquid promiseris, facito.
Infortunium tuum celato, ne voluptate afficias inimicos.
Veritati adhæreto.
Age quæ justa sunt.
Violentiam oderis.
Principibus cede.
Voluptati tempera.
A jurejurando abstine.
Pietatem sectare.
Laudato honesta.
A vitiis abstine.
Beneficium repende.
Supplicibus misericors esto.
Liberos instrue.
Sapientum utere consuetudine.
Litem oderis
Bonos in pretio habeto.
Audi quæ ad te pertinent.
Probrum fugito.
Responde in tempore.
Ea facito quorum te non possit pœnitere.
Ne cui invideas.
Oculis moderare.
Quod justum est imitare.
Benè meritos honora.
Spem fove.
Calumniam oderis.
Affabilis esto.
Cum errâris muta consilium.
Concordiam sectare.
Diuturnam amicitiam custodi.
Magistratus metue.
Omnibus teipsum præbe.
Ne loquaris ad gratiam.
Ne tempori credideris.
Teipsum ne negligas.
Seniorem reverere.
Mortem oppete pro patria.
Ne quavis de re doleas.
Ex ingenuis liberos crea.
Sperato tanquam mortalis.
Parcito tanquam immortalis.
Ne efferâris gloriâ.
Arcanum cela.
Cede magnis.
Opportunitatem expectato.
Mortalia cogita.
Ne prior injuriam facias.
Largire cum utilitate.
Amicis utere.
Mortuum ne irrideto.
Dilige amicos.
Consule inculpate.

Dicta

Dicta Biantis Prienenſis.

IN ſpeculo teipſum contemplare, & ſi formoſus apparebis, age quæ deceant formam: ſin deformis, quod in facie minus eſt, vel deeſt, id morum penſato pulchritudine. Audito multa, Loquere pauca.

De numine ne malè loquaris. Quid ſit autem auſculta.

Prius autem intellige & deinde ad opus accede. Ne ob divitias laudâris virum indignum.

Perſuaſione cape, non vi.

Compara in adoleſcentia, quidem modeſtiam; in ſenectute vero prudentiam.

Dicta Pittaci Mitylenæi.

QUæ facturus es, ea ne dixeris; fruſtratus enim ridebiris. Depoſitum redde. Deſidioſus ne eſto.

A familiaribus in minutis rebus læſus, feras.

Amico ne maledixeris. Inimicum ne putes amicum.

Uxori dominare Chriſtianè.

Quæ feceris parentibus, eadem à liberis expecta.

Inter amicos ne ſueris judex.

Ne contende cum parentibus, etiamſi juſta dixeris.

Ne geras imperium priuſquam parere dediceris.

Infortunatum ne irriſeris: Audito libenter.

Ne lingua præcurrat mentem. Ne feſtines loqui.

Noſce teipſum: Legibus pare: Voluptatem coerce:

Ne quid nimis: Inimicitiam ſolve.

Ante omne venerare Numen: parentes reverere.

Quæ fieri non poſſunt, cave concupiſcas.

Uxorem ducito ex æqualibus, ne ſi ex ditioribus duxeris, dominam tibi pares non affinem.

Dicta Cleobuli Lindii.

NE ſis unquam elatus: Domus curam age. Libros evolve. Juſtè judicato: Bonis benefacito.

Liberos tibi chariſſimos erudi.

A maledicentiâ temperato, ſuſpicionem rejicito.

Parentes patientiâ vince. Beneficii accepti memento.

Inferiorem

Inferiorem ne rejicias: Aliena ne concupiſcas.
Ne teipſum præcipites in diſcrimen.
Res amici diliges, ac perinde ſerves ut tuas:
Lapis auri index: Aurum hominum.
Quod oderis, alteri ne feceris: Voto nil pretioſius.
Ne cui miniteris, eſt enim muliebre.
Citius ad infortunatos amicos, quàm ad fortunatos proficiſere.
Mendax calumnia vitam corrumpit.
Mendaces odit, quiſque prudens & ſapiens.

Dicta Chilonis Lacedæmonii.

NOſce teipſum.
Ne cui invideas mortalia.
Temperantiam exerce.
Turpia fuge.
Tempori parce.
Juſtè rem para.
Sapientiâ utere.
Multitudini parce.
Oderis calumnias.
Ne quid ſuſpiceris.
Moribus probatis eſto.
Ne fueris oneroſus.

Dicta Solonis Athenienſis.

DEUM cole.
Parentes reverere.
Amicis ſuccurre.
Veritatem ſuſtineto.
Ne jurato.
Legibus pareto.
Cogita quod juſtum eſt.
Iracundiæ moderare.
Virtutem laudato.
Malos odio proſequitor.

Dicta Thaletis Mileſii.

PRincipem honora.
Amicos probato.
Similis tui ſis.
Nemini promittito.
Quod adeſt boni conſulito.
A vitiis abſtineto.
Gloriam ſectare.
Vitæ curam age.
Pacem dilige.
Laudatus eſto apud omnes.
Suſurronem ex ædibus ejice.

De Moribus & Civilitate Puerorum, Carmen.

QUos decet in vita mores ſervare docemus,
Virtuti ut ſtudeas, literuliſque ſimul.
Quæ te igitur moneo miti puer indole ſerva:
Præque tuis oculis hæc mea juſſa tene.
Omnibus in rebus ſtudeas precor eſſe modeſtus,
Sis avidus laudis, ſit tibi cura boni.
Sis pius ac ſanctus: nec non venerare parentes:
Et noceas nulli, ſurripiaſque nihil.
Futilis & mendax nunquam, nec credulus eſto:
Dedecus & metuas, & reverere bonos.
Improba peſtiferi fugias commercia cœtus,
Sic & honorus eris, ſic eris ipſe bonus.
Nec maledicta refer, nec promas turpia dictu:
Eſt ſtomachoſa quidem dicere, turpe tibi.
Segnitiem fugito, quæ vitæ commoda pellit:
Parce gulæ turpi, luxuriamque fuge.
Parce & avaritiæ: bilem frænare memento,
Atque animi faſtus, invidiamq; ſimul.
Fidus ſis, audenſq; bonis: temerarius eſſe
Deſpice: non audax ſis, timiduſve nimis.
Eſto verecundus: rectum te lectus habebit:
Detege nec ſocium, nec tua membra puer.
Nec ſis difficilis nimium, nimiumve ſeverus:
Sed bonus & blandus conſpiciare puer.
Nec penitus mutum, nec te decet eſſe loquacem:
Convenit ille thoro, convenit iſte foro.
Hæc te ſervantem vitæ laus, ſpeſque futuræ,
Spernentem turpis pœnaq; morſq; manent.
Nunc faciles aures, animum quoq; trade ſerenum:
Morigerare mihi, mollia juſſa dabo.
Sit ſine labe toga: & facies ſit lauta, manuſque,
Stiria nec naſo pendeat ulla tuo.
Et nihil emineant, & ſint ſine ſordibus ungues:
Sit coma, ſit turpi calceus abſque luto.
Linquaque non rigeat, careant rubigine dentes,
Atque palam pudeat te fricuiſſe caput.
Exprimere & pulices ſcabiemq; urgere nocentem,
Ne te ſordidulum, qui videt iſta, vocet.

Seu ſpuis aut mungis nares, nutaſve memento,
Poſt tua concuſſum vertere terga caput.
Mucorem haud tangas digitis, ſputumve reſorbas;
Fanniculo naſum mungere nempe decet.
Et ructare cave, quin os in terga reflectas:
Stringe os, & crepitum comprime quæſo puer.
Mundiciæq; tibi placeant: medio quoque cultu
Utere, ne turpis, vel videare levis.
Non ſum qui laudem ſummo te accumbere manè,
Judice conveniens me dabit hora cibum.
Nec vos ante focum cœnas producite longas:
Eſſe decet vivas, vivere non ut edas.
Nec ſis vinoſus, quamvis potâſſe Catonem
Fama refert: fugias ſumere vina mera.
Namq; cibus nimius, potus quoq; maxima pœna
Corporis & vires, ingeniiq; rapit.
Inſternas menſam, nitidas imponito quadras,
Atq; ſalem & Cererem, flumina, vina, dapes.
Deinde precare Deum, qui nobis cuncta benignè
Suggerit, ut ſanctos det tibi manè cibos.
Atque puer jubeo ſedeas vel rarò: ſed aſtans,
Pocula porge celer: tolle, repone dapes.
Juraque convivas ſuper importare miniſter
Effuge: nam turpis ſæpe fit inde toga.
Quodq; jubebit herus, facilis ſemperq; ſubito:
Quemque tibi dederit, tu tibi ſume locum.
Et licet antiqui cubuiſſent pectore prono,
Te colla hæc ætas recta tenere jubet.
Et finito menſæ cubitis hærere potentes:
Tu tantum faciles pone, repone manus:
Quodq; vir egregius pavido tibi porrigit, illud
Sume lubens, grates aptaque verba refer.
Eſto tribus digitis, magnos nec ſumito morſus:
Nec duplices offas mandere utrinque juvet.
Te vitare velim, cupidus ne ut lurco ſonoras
Contractes fauces: mandere ritè decet.
Gauſape non macules, aut pectus: nec tibi mentum
Stillet, ſitve tibi ne manus uncta, cave.
Sæpè ora, & digitos mappâ ſiccabis adaptâ:
In quadra faciat nec tua palma moram.
Quod tibi vicinum fuerit, tu ſume: ſodali
Cede tuo, referat dum tamen ille manum.
Dumque in fruſta ſecat, caveas ſumpſiſſe reciſa:
Lurco legit dulces abſq; rubore bolos.

Non manibus gremio immiſſis tibi velſicet unguis
Quod ſumes: reſidens, non agitato pedes.
Incidaſq; priùs, quàm dens contundat oſellam:
Tingantur rurſum ne tibi morſa, cave.
Ne lingas digitos, nec rodas turpiter oſſa:
Aſt ea cultello rodere rite potes.
Sive ſuper menſam cortex cumuletur, & ipſa
Oſſa, vel in quadram, præ pedibuſve jace.
Nec digitis tenta, nec pinguia delige fruſta:
Et quocunque manus, huc tibi lumen eat.
Nec ſocium torvè inſpicias, quidve ederit ille
Advertas: geſtus inſpice ſæpè tuos.
Pocula cum ſumes, tergat tibi mappa labellà:
Si tergas manibus non mihi charus eris.
Una manus ſumat pateram: ne hanc jactet in hoſtem
Theſeus, aut *Beli* ſint monumenta patris.
Hanc binis quod ſi manibus captabis, id aptè
Efficies: digitis pocula ſume tribus.
Ac teneas oculos: nec ſupra pocula fare:
Plena aliquo vites ſit tibi bucca cibo.
Deme merum cyatho, multum ne fortè ſuperſit
Quod nolit ſocius ſumere fortè tuus.
Qui ſapit extinguet multo cum fonte falernum,
Et parco lympham diluet ille mero.
Haud facias binos hauſtus: nec feſſus anheles:
Sibila nec labiis ſtridula prome tuis.
Nec citò ſorbebis, velut ovi lutea grati,
Nec nimium tarda ſume falerna mora.
Unum, ſive duo, ad ſummum tria pocula ſumes:
Si hunc numerum excedas, jam mihi potus eris.
Fac videas quodcunq; bibes, modicumq; pitiſſa,
Crater, ſive calix, det tibi vina brevis.
Os quoq; tergebis ſemper poſt pocula, palmas
Ablue, quum menſam deſeris, atque labra.
Denique jam grates pro donis reddito Chriſto,
Qui æternas nobis præparat unus opes.
Inflectenſque genu, jungens & brachia, profit,
Dicito: mox tolles ordine quæque ſuo.

In Nomine Dei Patris, Filii & Spiritus Sancti. Amen.

Oratio Dominica, *Matth. 6.*

PAter noſter, qui es in Cœlis. 1. Sanctificetur Nomen tuum. 2. Veniat Regnum tuum. 3. Fiat voluntas tua quemadmodum in Cœlo, ſic etiam in Terra. 4. Panem noſtrum quotidianum da nobis hodie. 5. Et remitte nobis debita noſtra, ſicut & nos remittimus debitoribus noſtris. 6. Et ne nos inducas in tentationem, Sed libera nos à malo: Quia tuum eſt Regnum, & potentia, & Gloria, in ſæcula. Amen.

Symbolum Apoſtolicum.

CRedo in Deum Patrem Omnipotentem, Creatorem Cœli & Terræ. 2. Et in Jeſum Chriſtum, Filium ejus unigenitum, Dominum noſtrum. 3. Qui conceptus eſt de Spiritu ſancto, Natus ex Maria Virgine. 4. Paſſus ſub Pontio Pilato, crucifixus, mortuus, & ſepultus; deſcendit ad inferna. 5. Tertio die reſurrexit à mortuis. 6. Aſcendit ad Cœlos, Sedet ad dextram Dei Patris Omnipotentis. 7. Inde venturus eſt judicatum vivos, & mortuos. 8. Credo in Spiritum ſanctum. 9. Credo ſanctam Eccleſiam Catholicam. Sanctorum communionem. 10. Remiſſionem peccatorum. 11. Carnis reſurrectionem. 12. Et vitam æternam. Amen.

Decalogus, ſive Lex Dei.

Loquutus eſt Deus omnia verba hæc, *Exod. 20.*

EGO ſum Dominus Deus tuus, qui eduxi te ex Egypto è domo ſervitutis.

I. Non habebis Deos alienos in conſpectu meo.

II. Ne ſculpas tibi ſimulacrum nec ullam imaginem effingas eorum, quæ aut ſupra ſunt in Cœlo, aut infra in Terra, aut in Aquis ſub Terra: neq; incurves te illis, neq; colas ea. Ego enim ſum Dominus Deus tuus, fortis, zelotes, vindicans pec-

cata patrum in filios, idq; in tertia & quarta progenie eorum qui oderunt me, & misericordia utens in millesimam eorum qui diligunt me, & observant præcepta mea.

III. *Ne usurpes Nomen Domini Dei tui temerè. Neq; enim Dominus dimittet eum impunitum, qui Nomen ejus vane usurpaverit.*

IV. *Memento Diem Sabbathi sanctifices: Sex diebus operaberis & facies omne opus tuum. At septimo die Sabbathum erit Domino Deo. Non facies ullum opus, nec tu, nec filius tuus, nec filia tua, nec servus tuus, nec ancilla tua, nec jumentum tuum, nec advena qui est intra portas tuas: Nam sex diebus fecit Deus Cœlum, Terram, & Mare, & quæcunq; in iis sunt, & requievit die septimo, ideoq; benedixit diei Sabbathi, & sanctificavit eum.*

V. *Honora Patrem tuum & Matrem tuam, ut diu vivas in terra, quam tibi Dominus Deus tuus daturus est.*

VI. *Non occides.*

VII. *Non committes adulterium.*

VIII. *Non furaberis.*

IX. *Non dices contra proximum tuum falsum testimonium.*

X. *Non concupisces domum proximi tui, nec concupisces uxorem proximi tui, nec servum ejus, nec ancillam, nec bovem, nec asinum, nec quicquam eorum quæ sunt proximi tui.*

PRECES.

Peccati confessio.

NE intres in judicium cum servo tuo Domine, quia non justificabitur in conspectu tuo omnis vivens. Delicta juventutis meæ, & ignorantias meas ne memineris sed secundum misericordiam tuam memento mei, propter bonitatem tuam respice me, & miserere mei, quoniam Deus meus es tu.

Precatio matutina.

QUandoquidem tu Cœlestis Pater, cum in Cœlis, tum in terris unus ille omnipotens Deus ubiq; gentium & locorum es, & usq; permanebis, te ex animo supplicissime precor, ne sinas ut in meam, neq; ut alii credentes in suam voluntatem hunc diem convertamus,

convertamus, neq; ut ad pravum arbitrium noſtrum abutamur, ſed ad paternam tuam voluntatem æternum conſilium, verbum illud tuum ſalutiferum tuumq; beneplacitum rectè intueamur, & veraci corde perficiamus, quo nomen tuum divinum; per nos miſeros peccatores nunc & ſemper ſanctificetur, per filium tuum Jeſum Chriſtum, Amen.

Precatio pro Docilitate.

AUdi preces meas æterna Patris ſapientia, Domine Jeſu Chriſte, qui teneræ ætati docilitatis commodum addidiſti. Adde quæſo ad naturæ propenſionem, auxilium gratiæ tuæ, ut literas, ac liberales ſcientias perdiſcam, ſed tuæ gloriæ ſervituras, quarum adminiculis ad intra mens mea plenius aſſequatur cognitionem tui: Quem noſſe fælicitatis humanæ ſumma eſt. Utq; ad tuæ ſanctiſſimæ pueritiæ exemplum, indies proficiam ætate, ſapientia & gratia apud Deum & apud homines: Qui vivis & regnas in conſortio Patris, & Spiritus ſancti in æterna ſæcula, Amen.

Conſecratio Menſæ.

OCuli omnium in te ſperant, Domine, & tu das eſcam illis in tempore opportuno: Aperis tu manum tuam & imples omne animal benedictione; Benedic nobis Pater cœleſtis & his donis, quæ de tua largitate ſumus ſumpturi, Per Jeſum Chriſtum Dominum noſtrum, Amen.

Precatio alia ante Deguſtationem.

PAter cœleſtis, qui pro tua benignitate paſcis omnia, neq; in multis paſcendis tenuior, neq; in paucis copioſior es, qui nulla lege rerum teneris, effice rogamus, ut his cibariis refecti, tuam inexhauſtam in Chriſto liberalitatem & beneficentiam recognoſcamus, qui verus es, & indeficiens animæ cibus, Amen. *Pater noſter,* &c.

Gratiarum actio poſt cibum.

QUandoquidem nos Domine donis tuis, omnipotens & miſericors Deus, exſatiaſti, effice ut poſthac quod per nos ſieri, aut ſecus velis diligenter obſervemus: Atq; illud animo ſincero

efficium

effectum præstemus, per Jesum Christum Dominum nostrum, Amen. *Pater noster*, &c.

Alia.

QUI *nos creavit, redemit & pavit, benedictus sit in æternum*, Amen. *Pater noster*, &c.

Gratiarum actio de profectu in studiis sub Vesperam Dicenda, è Schola redeuntibus.

NOS *tibi benignissime Domine Jesu Christe, qui fons es & dator omnis sapientiæ, intelligentiæ sine quo omnia nostra studia successu carent, agimus gratias quod mentes nostras tua gratia illuminasti ad percipiendas honestas disciplinas: Da quæsumus, ut quicquid bonarum literarum hoc die addidicimus, fideli id quoq; memoria retineamus, & in usum melioris vitæ profectus literarum imitando trahamus: ut indies pietatem honestis moribus & bonis literis feliciter promoveamus, comparantes nobis doctrinam qua uti possimus, ad gloriam tui nominis illustrandam, & utilitatem proximorum augendam, atq; nostram ipsorum salutem*, Amen. *Pater noster*, &c.

Alia precatio.

OMnipotens, *juste, & misericors Deus: ne patiaris sanctissimum nomen tuum propter peccata nostra affici contumelia. Nam alioqui plus satis te benignum patrem offendimus, dum verbo tuo, ut par erat, non obedimus: dum ignoratia, ingratitudine, & murmure nostro iram tuam quotidie adversus nos concitamus, atq; ista justas pœnas nobis attrahimus. Veruntamen, O domine miserere nostri pro magna tua misericordia, fac ut peccata nostra & rectius agnoscamus, & magis deploremus, & vitam nostram emendemus, excita, & corrobora magistratum populi tui, ut gladio, quem ei porrexisti ad terrorem & securitatem legitime utatur. Confirma ministros Ecclesiarum tuarum, ut fideliter ac constanter verbum tuum doceant, & omnes officii suas partes obeant. Tuere ac defende nos ab omni dolo & perfidia, irrita fac omnia scelera, atq; insidiosa consilia quæ adversus Ecclesiam & verbum tuum capiuntur. Ne subtrahas nobis verbum tuum, & Spiritum sanctum tuum ne auferas à nobis. Excita in nobis veram fidem, patientiam, & constantiam; Ver*

opem

opem miſeræ & afflictæ Eccleſiæ tuæ, libera eam omni tyrannide & ignominia. Conſolare & confirma quotquot ſunt animo vel corpore afflicti. Da nobis pacem per Jeſum Chriſtum, Filium tuum, Dominum noſtrum, qui hanc nobis indubitatam de tua voluntate promiſſionem edidit: Amen *dico vobis; quicquid petieritis à Patre in nomine meo, hoc dabit vobis; eaq; fretos nos ſic precari juſſit. Pater noſter,* &c.

Precatio dum itur cubitum.

EGO tibi Omnipotens & miſericors Pater, per Jeſum Chriſtum dilectum filium tuum gratias ago, quod me hoc die per gratiam tuam cuſtodieris: teq; rogo, ut mihi omnia peccata mea condones, quibus te hoc die offenderim: Item hac nocte mei curam agere, & me defendere velis: Ego enim Domine, animam ac vitam meam in manus tuas commendo, Sanctus tuus Angelus nuſquam diſcedat à me, ne quid poſſit in me Satan. Amen.

Pater noſter, &c. Credo in Deum, &c.

FINIS.

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